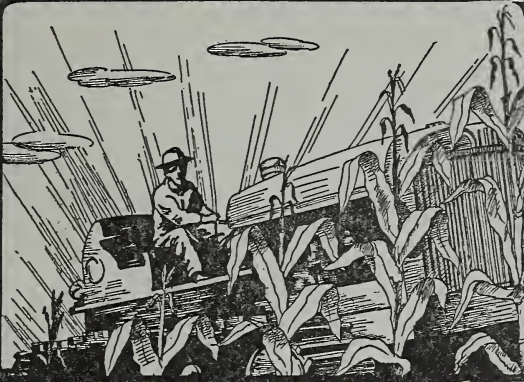


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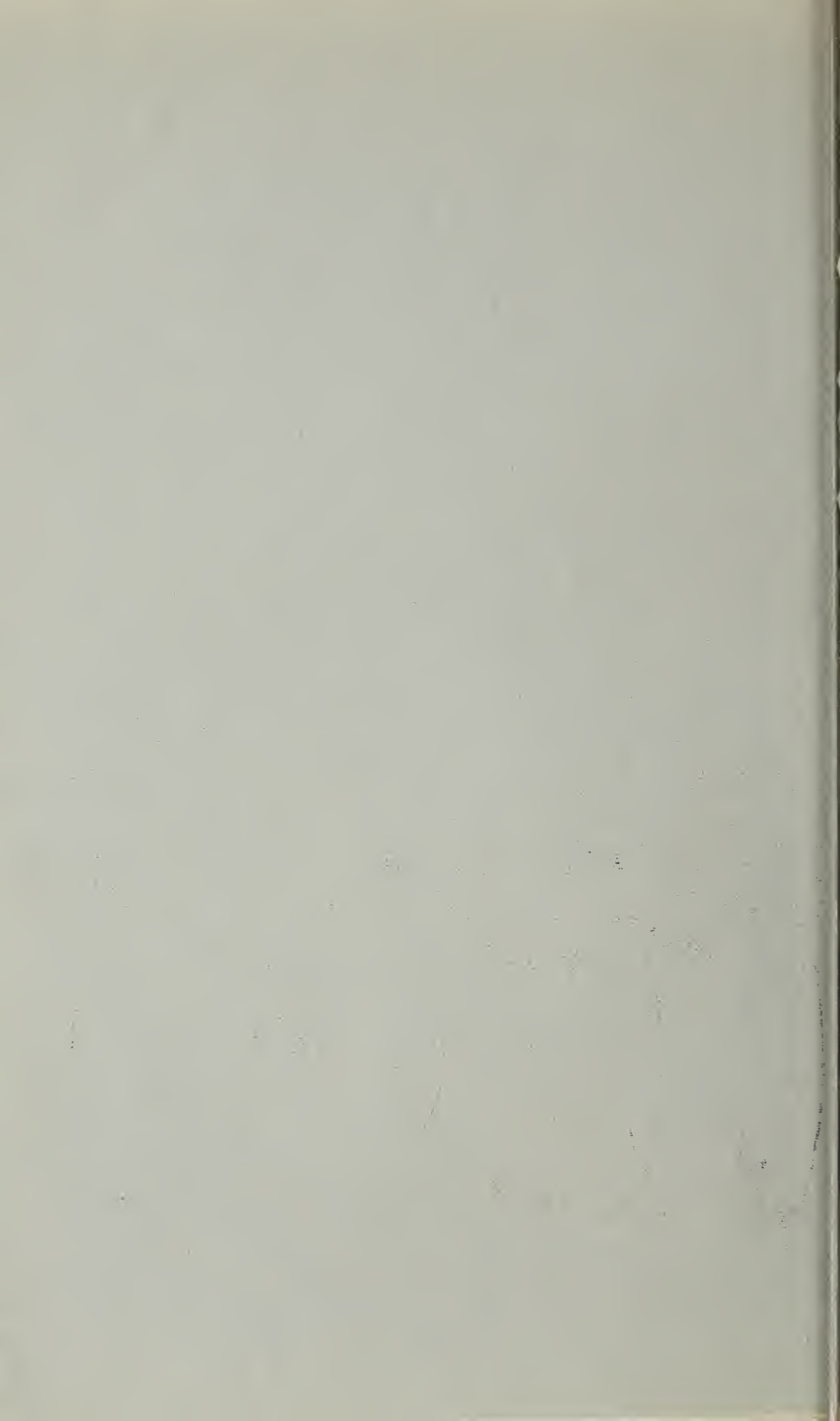


MOTION PICTURES

OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1949



MISCELLANEOUS
PUBLICATION
NO. 673



MOTION PICTURES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1949

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INTRODUCTION

The motion pictures produced by the United States Department of Agriculture are informational and instructional in type. They are designed to aid in disseminating information on agricultural products, their production, distribution, and utilization; to demonstrate improved methods in agriculture and home economics; to stress the need for conservation of soil and other resources, explain the farm credit system, forestry, land use, marketing, and kindred subjects, and to help increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work.

In addition to motion pictures on subjects of an agricultural nature, the United States Department of Agriculture produces films for, and in cooperation with, other Government agencies, on topics relevant to those agencies. Many of these films are distributed by the Department and are included in this catalog.

USING FILMS EFFECTIVELY

The motion picture with its fluid techniques is an elastic and versatile teaching instrument. In addition, it enjoys the distinction of being a highly entertaining art form.

Though it is conceded that as a form of instruction the motion picture has infinite possibilities, it sometimes falls short of its teaching objectives—fails to do the very job for which it was intended. Several factors conspire to make this so.

The influence of Hollywood has conditioned us to associate movies with entertainment. As a consequence we often view a film solely to be entertained, with

a blank eye and ear to its educational content. Dismissing (if we can) the fact that a poorly made film is sometimes worse than none at all and frequently confuses rather than informs, another important factor in the frequent failure of the nontheatrical film to do its job is the lack of purpose with which it is shown.

The full educational possibilities of a film are not realized when it is shown without clear intent. The discussion leader who knows only vaguely what areas of discussion he wants to cover, the teacher who is dimly aware of what she wants to impart to her class, the program chairman who schedules a film without thought of fulfilling the purposes of his group—will seldom select the right film; their groups will have gained some new knowledge but not of the kind that would have been most helpful at the moment.

Of course, the casual film user who schedules a film merely as a fill-in at a meeting, almost entirely for entertainment's sake, is not the one at whom these paragraphs are aimed. Movies can and should be enjoyed. But it is the user of film as a form of education, information, or instruction who should apply effort to obtain the most effective film utilization. Weighed against the derived benefits, the effort would be more than justified.

There are procedures that can be put into effect that would help to get the maximum benefits from a film. These procedures are not rigid rules that must be strictly abided by, for situations differ and the extent of the preparations one makes for a film showing, is determined after all by the situation.

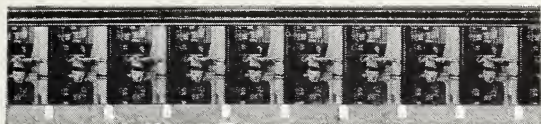
In a classroom situation, for example, the teacher might observe all the tenets of good movie use, by previewing the film to become familiar with it, introducing it at length and in detail to direct attention to scenes and ideas, and discussing it after the showing. She might even show it again, with more discussion. The county agent, on the other hand, at an informal farm meeting, might just show the film and feel that the situation warranted no more than a short discussion after the film.

In general, film users might profit by putting into practice some or all of the following procedures:

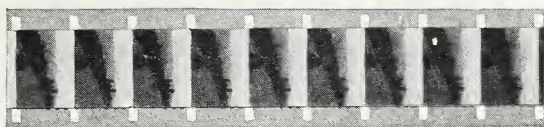
1. Know clearly what objective is desired in the use of a film. Careful selection will normally follow.
2. Preview film to become familiar with it, or use study guide if available, to be able to direct observation to scenes, details, and ideas important to the audience, before showing the film. A good introduction heightens interest and focuses attention.
3. Initiate discussion of the film immediately after the showing, with questions prepared beforehand which will stimulate thought, invite comparison and contrast, evoke knowledge of the subject and further questions.
4. If possible, show the film a second time.

TYPES AND SIZES OF MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE

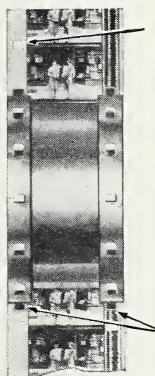
16-mm film



Sound



Silent



16-mm. SOUND film has perforation on only ONE side.

Running sound film on silent projector destroys sound track.

16-mm. SILENT projectors have two rows of sprocket teeth.

35-mm. film.



Sound



Silent

HANDLE FILM WITH CARE

Film is the life blood of the motion picture industry. Its care is as important as the care of the equipment used to project it. Prints are expensive; they should be handled with care. You will be held responsible for prints that are damaged.

1. Do not attempt to project 16-mm. sound pictures on a silent projector unless it has been adapted for such projection, as it will destroy the sound track.
2. Don't thread a film into a projector until the picture aperture has been cleaned of all lint. Any emulsion sticking to guide tracks should be carefully removed with a damp cloth. Any hard tool used on these tracks will scratch them and damage the film. Sprockets should be gone over periodically with a stiff brush and carbon tetrachloride. The projector should be oiled after every few days' operation. Wipe off excess oil.
3. Be sure film has been properly rewound before threading. Check threading carefully before starting the projector. Make sure loops of films are not too long or too short. Turn the machine by hand first. Keep film off the floor.
4. One of the most common causes of damaged film is "riding a sprocket." This can be prevented if the projectionist will check the film at intervals as it goes to the take-up reel, or at any time during projection when an unusual noise occurs, or a splice goes through the projector. Running off the sprocket will cause an indentation in the film that is easily detected by feeling the edge of the film. If this precaution is taken, much film will be saved from damage.
5. Don't use pins, tape, wire staples, or clips to join the ends of broken film. Run a foot or so through the projector and lap the end under the end of film on the take-up reel.

HOW MOTION PICTURES ARE DISTRIBUTED

The distribution of the Department's 16-mm. motion pictures has been entrusted to cooperating film libraries in 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. A list of these State film libraries may be found on page 7. Persons interested in using Department motion pictures should apply to their State film library for bookings. Department employees and State and county extension workers may obtain for official use motion pictures deposited by the Department with these libraries, free of charge other than transportation costs.

To enable the libraries to continue rendering free service to Department employees and State and county extension workers, they are permitted to make a service charge to all other users of Department motion pictures, to cover the cost of handling the films. The service charge may not exceed \$1 per reel per day, and not more than a total of \$5 per reel for a single booking, for black-and-white films. For color films, libraries may make a service charge in accordance with the policies each has established. Most libraries require all borrowers to pay transportation charges.

The service charges above indicated apply only to motion pictures that are deposited in cooperating film libraries by the Department of Agriculture; there are no restrictions on rental rates or service charges on prints of Department motion pictures that are purchased by the libraries.

DISTRIBUTION BY NONDEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

In addition to the list of 76 State film libraries, there is included in this catalog, and may be found on page 8, a list of Nondepository Film Libraries That Lend Department of Agriculture Films. The libraries on this list are those which, although not officially connected with the Department, have purchased many films of the Department, and are thus able to give ample service to film users.

Nondepository libraries establish rental rates or service charges according to the policy of each; the Department of Agriculture places no restrictions on rental rates or service charges on prints of its motion pictures that are purchased by libraries.

HOW TO PROCURE 16-MM. FILMS ON A LOAN BASIS

Before films may be booked, some responsible person must assume liability for meeting the requirements of the film library supplying the service. All libraries require that:

1. Films borrowed must be used with reasonable care to protect them against damage.
2. Films must be returned promptly and prepaid after the last date for which they were booked.
3. Reports must be made on the use of films.
4. Most film libraries require borrowers to pay transportation costs both ways.

When requesting films, the following questions should be answered:

1. Do you wish sound films or silent films? (Most Department films are sound, some are silent, and still others are released in both sound and silent versions.)
2. For what dates inclusive do you want films, or for what period of time? (The former information is preferred.)
3. Do you wish the library to make substitutions in case the films requested are not available? If so, please state the purpose for which the films are to be used.
4. Requests for film should be made at least 2 weeks in advance of scheduled show date. Three or 4 weeks would be better.
5. Return films promptly to organization from which they were procured, unless instructed otherwise.

HOW TO PROCURE 35-MM. FILMS ON A LOAN BASIS

All requests for 35-mm. motion pictures should be made directly to the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

HOW TO BUY PRINTS OF MOTION PICTURES

Prints of the Department of Agriculture's color, and black-and-white motion pictures may be purchased in 16-mm. size from Castle Films Division of United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y. No authorization from the Department is required to buy prints from Castle Films Division of United World Films, Inc.

Although the cost of films varies somewhat, a reel of 16-mm. black-and-white film may be purchased for approximately \$15; color film, approximately \$55. Schools and other nonprofit organizations may receive a 10 percent discount.

Inquire directly of Castle Films about exact prices, delivery arrangements, and preview prints.

Black-and-white prints in 35-mm. size may be purchased from the concern holding the Department's film contract, upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Federal and other Government agencies may purchase, at the Department's contract prices, both 16-mm. and 35-mm. black-and-white prints and 16-mm. color prints from the concerns holding the Department's film contracts, upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Inquire of the Motion Picture Service about prices and purchasing procedures.

SLIDEFILMS

As a convenience to users of audio-visual materials, there are listed also in this catalog slidefilms prepared cooperatively by the Extension Service and various other agencies of the Department. Slidefilms that are related to motion picture categories may be found in the section entitled, Index to Motion Picture Titles (arranged by subject), With Related Slidefilms, page 9. A complete alphabetical listing of all the Department's slidefilms may be found on page 51.

Slidefilms are known by several other names, such as film strips, film slides, and by private trade names. All slidefilms of this Department are made on 35-mm. noninflammable film stock, in single or double-frame size, or both. They should not be confused with motion pictures. Slidefilms cannot be projected in motion picture equipment of any kind, but must be used in projectors designed for them.



Double-frame slidefilm.



Single-frame slidefilm.

Descriptions and detailed information concerning slidefilms can be found in Miscellaneous Publication No. 655, Slidefilms of the United States Department of Agriculture. Send your request for the slidefilm catalog to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING SLIDEFILMS

Slidefilms are not distributed on a loan basis, but they may be purchased. When purchasing slidefilms, send your order directly to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., the firm which holds the Department's contract.

For further information write to Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

STATE FILM LIBRARIES THAT LEND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MOTION PICTURES

Alabama	Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Alaska	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Alaska, College.
Arizona	Visual Aids Bureau, Extension Division, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas	Extension Division, Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway.
California	Agricultural Extension Service, P. O. Box 391, Little Rock.
	Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley 4.
	Extension Division, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 24.
Colorado	Association Films (YMCA), 351 Turk Street, San Francisco 2.
	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Colorado, Boulder.
	Agricultural Extension Service, Colorado State College of Agriculture, Fort Collins.
Connecticut	Audio-Visual Aids Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
Delaware	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Delaware, P. O. Box 150, Newark.
District of Columbia	Film Center, 915 Twelfth Street NW., Washington 5.
Florida	Audio-Visual Instruction, General Extension Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens.
	University of Georgia Film Service, University of Georgia, Athens.
Territory of Hawaii	Agricultural Extension Service, Visual Aids, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 10.
Idaho	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Boise.
Illinois	Visual Aids Service, University of Illinois, Champaign.
	Association Films (YMCA), 206 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3.
Indiana	Bureau of Visual Instruction, Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington.
	Agricultural Extension Service, Purdue University, La Fayette.
Iowa	Visual Instruction Service, Iowa State College, Ames.
Kansas	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University Extension Division, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
	Agricultural Extension Service, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
Kentucky	Bureau of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Kentucky, Lexington 29.
Louisiana	Agricultural Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Orono.
Maryland	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan	Bureau of Visual Instruction, Extension Service, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
	Agricultural Extension Service, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Minnesota	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Agricultural Extension Service, Mississippi State College, State College.
	Audio-Visual Education, Department of Education, Jackson.
Missouri	Visual Education Service, University Extension, University of Missouri, Columbia.
Montana	Publications Department, Agricultural Extension Service, Montana State College, Bozeman.
	State Department of Public Instruction, State Capitol, Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Visual-Aids, University Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln 8.
Nevada	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada, Reno.
New Hampshire	Agricultural Extension Service, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey	New Jersey State Museum, State House Annex, Trenton.
	Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
New Mexico	Museum Film Service, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
	Agricultural Extension Service, A & M College, State College.
New York	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
	Film Library, Motion Picture Unit, Department of Commerce, 112 State Street, Albany 7.
	Association Films (YMCA), 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17.
North Carolina	Extension Division, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
	Agricultural Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.
North Dakota	Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Information, Agricultural College, Fargo.
Ohio	Slide and Film Exchange, State Department of Education, Columbus 15.
	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbus 10.
Oklahoma	Agricultural Extension Service, A & M College, Stillwater.
	Extension Division, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
Oregon	Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon State College, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania	PCW Film Service, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh 6.
Puerto Rico	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Rio Piedras.
Rhode Island	Agricultural Extension Service, Rhode Island State College, Kingston.
South Carolina	Extension Division, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
	Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson College, Clemson.
South Dakota	Extension Division, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
	Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Agriculture, Brookings.
Tennessee	Division of University Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 16.
Texas	Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin 12.
	Agricultural Extension Service, A & M College, College Station.
	Association Films (YMCA), 3012 Maple Avenue, Dallas 1.
Utah	Agricultural Extension Division, State College of Agriculture, Logan.
Vermont	Vermont State Film Library, University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia	Agricultural Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg 12.
	Bureau of Teaching Materials, State Board of Education, Richmond 19.
Washington	Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Washington, Pullman.
	Visual Education, Central Washington College of Education, Ellensburg.
West Virginia	Audio-Visual Aids Department, The Library, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.
Wyoming	Cooperative Film Library, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

NONDEPOSITORY LIBRARIES THAT LEND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MOTION PICTURES

Alabama	Audio-Visual Aids Service, University of Alabama, University.
Nebraska	Church Film Service, 2595 Manderson Street, Omaha 11.

New York	United World Films, Inc., 445 Park Avenue, New York 20.
Pennsylvania	York Film Library, Richland Avenue and Princess Street, York.
Utah	Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, Brigham Young University, Provo.
Wisconsin	Gallagher Film Service, 113 South Washington Street, Green Bay.

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No. 514
Farm Water Supply. No. 104
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National 4-H Club Camp. No. 679

FREEZING FOODS

Freezing Fruits and Vegetables, 25

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

Frozen Food Lockers and Your Food Supply. No. 586
Home Grown Food: Production, Preservation. No. 663

GARDENING

Farm Garden, The, 23
Grow Your Own, 28
Saving the Garden Crop, 42

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

Backyard Vegetable Garden, A. No. 657
Flower Gardens. No. 500
Gardening Cartoons. A Dozen "Don'ts" for Gardeners. No. 633
Home Grown Food: Production, Preservation. No. 663
Home Grown Plants for Transplanting. No. 656
Insect Pests of Garden Vegetables and Their Control. No. 503
New Gardener, The. No. 641

HAY

Hay is What You Make It, 29

HEALTH

Choose to Live, 19
For Health and Happiness, 24
Medical Service Second to None, 34
Second to None, 42
Three Counties Against Syphilis, 46

See also NUTRITION.

HOGS

Control of Worms in Hogs, 20
Curing Pork Country Style, 21
Feeding Farm Animals, 23
How to Grow Hogs, 30
Marketing Livestock Cooperatively, 33
Meats With Approval, 33
Pork on the Farm, 38
Tuberculosis in Poultry and Swine, 48
Vesicular Diseases of Animals, 48

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

Breeds of Swine. No. 44
Hog Houses and Equipment. No. 53
Selecting and Judging Breeding Hogs. No. 142

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- For Health and Happiness, 24
- Freezing Fruits and Vegetables, 25
- Live at Home, 32
- Man Who Missed His Breakfast, The, 33
- Meats With Approval, 33
- Querer Es Poder, 40
- Research for Better Living, 41
- Saving the Garden Crop, 42
- Step-Saving Kitchen, A, 45

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Canning Chicken. No. 658
- Canning Meat. No. 659
- Convenient Storage Spaces, A Joy to the Farm Family. No. 408
- Cooking Meat According to the Cut. No. 314
- Cooking Poultry, Older Birds. No. 561
- Cooking Poultry, Young Birds. No. 560
- Finding Minutes. No. 638
- Frozen-Food Lockers and Your Food Supply. No. 586
- Home Grown Food: Production, Preservation. No. 663
- Simple Way to Iron a Sheet. No. 649
- Slip Covers for Straight Chairs. No. 592
- Slip Covers for Upholstered Chairs. No. 591
- Step by Step in Everyday Tasks. No. 643

HORSES

- Horses and Bots, 29

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Care of the Horse's Feet. No. 162
- Horse Bots and How to Fight Them. No. 405
- Judging Draft Horses. No. 132

INSECTS

- Block That Termite, 18
- Cicada, 19
- Cicada, The, 19
- European Corn Borer, The, 22
- Five Bandits of the Cotton Crop, 24
- Mormon Cricket, The, 35
- Mosquito—Public Enemy, The, 35
- Mosquitoes, 35
- Parasites of the European Corn Borer, 37
- Realm of the Honeybee, 40

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Cattle Grubs or Heal Flies. No. 637
- Chinch Bugs and How They Are Controlled. No. 551

INSECTS—Continued

RELATED SLIDEFILMS—Continued

- Cotton Flea Hopper and Its Control, The. No. 584
- Grasshoppers and Their Control. No. 360
- Hessian Fly and Its Control, The. No. 407
- Horse Bots and How to Fight Them. No. 405
- Housefly and Its Control, The. No. 681
- Insects, Their Growth and Structure. No. 399
- Insect Pests of Garden Vegetables and Their Control. No. 503
- Pea Aphid, The: Its Importance, Habits, Enemies, and Control. No. 521

IRRIGATION

- Conveying and Measuring Irrigation Water, 20
- Irrigating Field Crops, 30
- Irrigation—A Brief Outline, 30
- Irrigation Farming, 31
- Orchard Irrigation, 37
- Preparing to Irrigate, 39
- Snow Harvest, 43

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- Irrigation—Lifeblood of the West. No. 680

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- Farmers of Japan, 23

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- Do Unto Animals, 22
- Feeding Farm Animals, 23
- Livestock and Mankind, 33
- Marketing Livestock Cooperatively, 33
- Meats With Approval, 33
- Suppressing Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 45
- Vesicular Diseases of Animals, 48
- See also* BEEF CATTLE; DAIRY CATTLE; HOGS; HORSES; POULTRY; SHEEP.

MARITIME SERVICE

- Hannibal Victory, 28

MARKETING

- Cooperative Wool—From Fleece to Fabric, 20
- Fruits, Vegetables, and Cooperation, 25
- Marketing Livestock Cooperatively, 33
- Wool—Marketing and Manufacture, 50

MARKETING—Continued

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Federal Meat Inspection. No. 466
- Marketing of Eggs in the United States, The. No. 271
- Roadside Marketing. No. 273

MEDICINE

- Choose to Live, 19
- Medical Service Second to None, 34
- Second to None, 42
- Three Counties Against Syphilis, 46

MILK

- Milky Way Out, The, 34
- More Milk, 35

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Production of High-Quality Cream for Butter Making. No. 429
- Some Methods of Estimating Milk Quality by Bacterial Tests. No. 170

NATIONAL FORESTS

- Everyman's Empire, 23
- Ocala, 36
- Realm of the Wild, 41
- Tongass Timberland, 47
- Winter Wonderland, 50
- See also:* FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL; FORESTRY.

NEGRO FARMERS

- Negro Farmer, The, 36

NUTRITION

- For Health and Happiness, 24
- Kids Must Eat, 31
- Man Who Missed His Breakfast, The, 33
- Querer Es Poder, 40
- Something You Didn't Eat, 44

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

- Harvests for Tomorrow, 28
- Milky Way Out, The, 34
- See also* RANGE MANAGEMENT.

PLANT DISEASES

- Blister Rust—Enemy of the Pines, 18
- Our White Pine Heritage, 37
- Paul Bunyan Had a Son, 37
- Return of the Pines, 41
- White Pine Blister Rust, 50
- See also* PLANT LIFE.

PLANT DISEASES—Continued

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Barberries in Grain Areas: Their Spread, Damage, and Eradication. No. 564
- Chestnut Blight. No. 199
- Diseases of Cabbage and Related Crops. No. 406
- Larger Barley Profits Through Scab and Blight Control. No. 355
- Nature of Plant Diseases, The. No. 165
- Saving Our White Pines from the Blister Rust. No. 370
- Treat Seed Grain. No. 459

PLANT LIFE

- Fungi Snare and Destroy Nematodes, 26
- How Seeds Germinate, 30
- Life of Plants, The, 32
- Wizards of Svalöf, 50
- See also* PLANT DISEASES.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Flower Gardens. No. 500
- Home Grown Plants for Transplanting. No. 656
- Propagation of Trees and Shrubs By Vegetative Means. No. 600

POSTWAR FARMING

- Crop That Never Fails, The, 21
- Farmers Face the Future, 23
- Veterans and the Land, 48

RELATED SLIDEFILM:

- Is Farming for Me? No. 664

POULTRY

- Duck Farming, 22
- National Poultry Improvement Plan, The, 36
- National Poultry Improvement Plan. Part 1, Improvement in Breeding, 36
- National Poultry Improvement Plan. Part 2, Pullorum Control, 36
- Poultry—A Billion Dollar Industry, 38
- Producing Quality Poultry, 39
- Transplanting Hen's Ova, 47
- Tuberculosis in Poultry and Swine, 48

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- Eradicating Tuberculosis From Livestock and Poultry. No. 515
- National Poultry Improvement Plan, The. No. 413
- Selecting Hens for Egg Production. No. 126
- Standard Breeds of Poultry. No. 133

PUBLIC SERVICE

- Decision for Bill, A, 21
- Forest Ranger, The, 25
- Guardians of the Wild, 28
- Honor Awards Ceremonies—
1948, 29
- Medical Service Second to
None, 34
- Quiet Triumph, 40
- Second to None, 42
- Service to Those Who
Served, 42

PUERTO RICO

- Democracy at Work in Rural
Puerto Rico, 22
- La Tierra Nuestra, 31
- Querer Es Poder, 40

RANGE MANAGEMENT

- Blessings of Grass, 18
- Grassland, 27
- Home on the Range, 29
- Richer Range Rewards, 41
- See also* PASTURE IMPROVE-
MENT.

RELATED SLIDEFILM:

- Frontiers Of Grass: A Story Of The
Western Range. No. 585

RECREATION

- Everyman's Empire, 23
- Learn to Swim, 32
- Ocala, 36
- Swimming. Part 1, The Begin-
ner, 45
- Swimming. Part 2, Getting
Afloat, 46
- Swimming. Part 3, Advanced
Strokes, 46
- Winter Wonderland, 50

REPRODUCTION

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- How Life Begins, 30
- Ovulation, Fertilization, and
Early Development of the
Mammalian Egg, 37
- Transplanting Hen's Ova, 47

SAFETY

- Learn to Swim, 32
- Lifesaving, 32
- See also* FOREST FIRE PRE-
VENTION AND CONTROL.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Do You Know? No. 665
- Dust-Explosion Hazards in Fire Fight-
ing. No. 514
- Prevent Farm Fires. No. 642

SEEDS

- Blue Lupine, 18
- Harvesting Native Grass Seed, 28
- How Seeds Germinate, 30
- Life of Plants, The, 32
- Operation of a Forest Nursery, 36
- Wizards of Svalöf, 50

RELATED SLIDEFILM:

- Treat Seed Grain. No. 459

SHEEP

- Cooperative Wool—From Fleece
to Fabric, 20
- Marketing Livestock Coopera-
tively, 33
- Sheep in Louisiana, 43
- Wool—Marketing and Manu-
facture, 50

RELATED SLIDEFILM:

- Breeds Of Sheep. No. 141

SHELTERBELTS

- Trees to Tame the Wind, 48

SOIL CONSERVATION

- Blue Lupine, 18
- Erosion, 22
- Flood, 24
- Food and Soil, 24
- For Years to Come, 25
- Golden Secret, The, 27
- Grassland, 27
- Harvests for Tomorrow, 28
- Heritage We Guard, A, 29
- In Common Cause, 30
- It's Your Land, 31
- Know Your Land, 31
- La Tierra Nuestra, 31
- Muddy Waters, 35
- Raindrops And Soil Erosion, 40
- Rain on the Plains, 40
- River, The, 41
- Save the Soil, 42
- Snow Harvest, 43
- Soil and Water Conservation, 43
- South Grows Green, The, 44
- Terracing in the Northeast, 46
- Topsoil, 47
- Water, 49
- Wetlands, 49
- Wise Land Use Pays, 50
- See also* EROSION CONTROL.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Corn Belt Farmers Fight Erosion.
No. 572
- Establishment and Maintenance of
Grassed Waterways. No. 559

SOIL CONSERVATION—Con.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS—Continued

- Farm and the Farm Woods, The. No. 622
- Farm To Fit Your Land. No. 676
- First Things First. No. 640
- Frontiers of Grass: A Story of the Western Range. No. 585
- Soil and Water Conservation by the Beaver. No. 502
- Soil Conservation Benefits Wildlife. No. 558
- Soil Erosion and Its Control in Orchards. No. 611
- Soil Erosion in the United States. No. 467
- Tree Planting and Land Use. No. 620
- Wild Fruits for Soil Conservation. No. 668
- Wildlife and Soil Conservation. No. 670
- Wildlife Management Through Soil Conservation in the Northeast. No. 562
- Wind Erosion: Its Control on the Southern Great Plains. No. 456

STORING FOODS

- Canning the Victory Crop, 19
- Curing Pork Country Style, 21
- Freezing Fruits and Vegetables, 25
- Pork on the Farm, 38
- Saving the Garden Crop, 42

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Frozen Food Lockers and Your Food Supply. No. 586
- Home Grown Foods: Production, Preservation. No. 663

SUGAR

- Cane Sugar, 18
- Sugarcane, 45

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

- Contact, 20
- Future Assets, 27
- Hang On! 28
- Medical Service Second to None, 34
- Quiet Triumph, 40
- Second to None, 42
- Service to Those Who Served, 42
- This is Worth Working For, 46
- Veterans and the Land, 48
- Veterans Report No. 1, 48
- Veterans Report No. 2, 49
- Veterans Report No. 3, 49
- Write Right, 51

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- Is Farming for Me? No. 664

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- Adventures of Junior Rain-drop, 17
- Flood, 24
- Lifeblood of the Land, 32
- Muddy Waters, 35
- Raindrops and Soil Erosion, 40
- Rain on the Plains, 40
- River, The, 41
- Snow Harvest, 43
- Soil and Water Conservation, 43
- Water, 49
- Wetlands, 49

See also IRRIGATION.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Farm Water Supply. No. 104

WEATHER

- Clouds and Weather, 20

WHEAT

- Wizards of Svalöf, 50

WILDLIFE AND GAME

- Heritage We Guard, A, 29
- Realm of the Wild, 41

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Birds—Their Value to Agriculture. No. 675
- Soil and Water Conservation by the Beaver. No. 502
- Soil Conservation Benefits Wildlife. No. 558
- Wildlife and Soil Conservation. No. 670
- Wildlife Management Through Soil Conservation in the Northeast. No. 562

WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

- Ocala, 36
- Pine Ways to Profit, 38
- Strength of the Hills, 45
- Treasure of the Forest, 47
- Tree in a Test Tube, 47
- See also* FORESTRY.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

- Farm and the Farm Woods, The. No. 662
- Southern Pines Pay. No. 595
- Use of Logs in Farm Buildings. No. 648

WOOL

- Cooperative Wool—From Fleece to Fabric, 20
- Sheep in Louisiana, 43
- Wool—Marketing and Manufacture, 50

RELATED SLIDEFILM:

- Breeds of Sheep. No. 141

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FILMS WITH DESCRIPTIONS

ADVENTURES OF JUNIOR RAINDROP. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

Animated cartoon of a raindrop's visit to earth. Shows the need for everyone to be informed on good watershed management practices. Raindrops, like children, become delinquent and lawless when their welfare is neglected. The animation is supplemented with "live" action scenes showing contrasting results of poor and good watershed management. The message is carried in terms that any school-age group can understand. "Watershed" will be a new word added to the school-child's vocabulary. The treatment of the subject—and the picture itself—will also be of interest to adult groups.

BANKING ON THE LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

Tells the story of the development of the cooperative farm mortgage credit system. Ned Harper, a charter member of a local national farm loan association, recalls in his own experiences the handicaps farmers face in having only short-term mortgage loans, high interest rates and renewal fees which drove farmers to insist on their own cooperative system. Ned was one of the farmers called to Washington to testify when Congress was considering the Farm Loan Act finally passed in 1916. The Act set up Federal Land Banks and made provision for farmers to organize national farm loan associations to bring long-term loans to their communities. Mr. Harper traces the development of the system to date and the service it has and is now rendering farmers.

BATTLING BRUCELLOSIS. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

The germ "brucella abortus" causes brucellosis (Bang's disease or contagious abortion) in cattle, undulant fever in man. The film dramatizes a small dairy farmer's use of the proper methods of ridding his herd of brucellosis as soon as it is discovered. Three steps, recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, are emphasized: (1) Testing of all cows by the veterinarian and sale of diseased animals to be slaughtered; (2) vaccination of the calves in the herd; (3) thorough cleaning of barns and yards. Animated diagrams portray the physiology of the disease. Since brucellosis is most prevalent in areas of intensive dairying, the picture is of major concern to dairymen. In addition, it should interest all farm groups, help classes in agriculture, health and general science in schools; be useful to home demonstration clubs and city health departments.

BLESSINGS OF GRASS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 21 minutes.)

Range management in the western national forests. Shows how to perpetuate grazing lands by protecting them from overuse by livestock, thus insuring the income of ranchers and communities dependent on the livestock and grazing industry for a living.

BLISTER RUST—ENEMY OF THE PINES. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 13 minutes.)

The story of the fight to save the white pines of America from destruction by the white pine blister rust, a fungus disease which entered this country from Europe at the beginning of the century. Shows the many and varied uses of pines, life cycle of the disease by graphic presentation, and effective control measures now being taken to stop its spread.

BLOCK THAT TERMITE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 20½ minutes.)

The termite lives in the ground and feeds on wood. Poor construction methods invite the ravages of these devastating insects. The film shows how infested buildings can be protected from further damage, and points to be observed in undertaking new construction.

BLUE LUPINE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

This is the story of blue lupine, a legume or nitrogen-producing cover crop developed to combat the decline in soil fertility in the southern States, by the Soil Conservation Service. The picture shows clearly how to plant, harvest, clean, store and care for the seed, and the importance of the crop to southern agriculture is stressed. Mechanical changes required to permit the use of standard combines are shown and discussed. Particularly applicable for use by 4-H Clubs and Vocational Agriculture students in the southern States and wherever blue lupine is being introduced.

BOB MARSHALL COMES HOME. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

A down-to-earth film of rural electrification today. Bob Marshall, electrician's mate, 2nd class, USNR, comes back to his home farm, wife and small son. He and three neighbors do not have electricity; they are a few miles off the line. Bob goes to see the REA co-op; states his case before the directors. The ultra-conservative directors begin to turn him down; then one who has both foresight and hindsight speaks dramatically for extending the line. He reminds the conservatives that they, too, were once beyond reach; that they would not do without electricity now; that the co-op was formed to give area coverage, which includes Bob and his neighbors. Bob gets electricity, and he makes business for dealers, railroads and manufacturers throughout the country.

CANE SUGAR. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of SUGARCANE, condensed for school use. Shows in interesting detail how sugarcane is grown and harvested, and how sugar is manufactured.

Scene from Canning The Victory Crop



CANNING THE VICTORY CROP. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1943. 22 minutes.)

Shows by demonstration how fruits and vegetables are canned. Acid foods—designated by a series of close-ups, are canned by the hot water bath method. Tomatoes and pears are used as demonstration subjects. For non-acid foods, such as string beans, the pressure canner is recommended. Various types of glass jars are discussed, and their use demonstrated. Instruction is given in the use of the petcock, gauge, and cover of the pressure canner. Filled jars, labeled and stored on shelves, make an enviable display for future use.

CHOOSE TO LIVE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 18 minutes.)

A picture on cancer control, for lay audiences, prepared for the United States Public Health Service. It tells the story of one woman's encounter with cancer, and presents a background of educational information on the subject.

CICADA. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Short version of *THE CICADA*, condensed for school use. The life story of the 17-year locust.

CICADA, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 20 minutes.)

Life story of the 17-year locust. The nymph emerges from the ground in spring and crawls up a nearby plant. After spending considerable time anchoring its claws securely it begins the laborious task of emerging from its shell, first splitting it in the back, and then by supreme effort becoming free. After resting, the insect

fills its blunt wing pads with air and liquid. Upon emergence the Cicada is snowy white, but within an hour has turned a dark brown in color, its wings now flat and dry. The female deposits her eggs in slits made in young twigs. Less than two weeks after the eggs are laid the new generation will hatch. The young nymphs drop to the ground and burrow into the soil where they remain for 17 years. Unusual cinematography.

CLEARING LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1929. 26 minutes.)

Shows various methods of removing stumps and boulders from farm land, including burning, dynamiting, pulling out by means of a tractor, mule-power for chain whips, use of the mallet or "Paul Bunyan" puller, and the hand-power puller. Also discusses types of burners and blowers used by farmers in the United States.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 6 minutes.)

Types of clouds, how they are formed, their significance in forecasting weather conditions. Especially for school use.

CONTACT. (Trailer, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 60 seconds.)

Short explanation of VA's decentralization program. Urges veterans to contact VA office nearest them. Suggested for veterans' organizations, civic groups and general public.

CONTROL OF WORMS IN HOGS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1934. 28 minutes.)

Portrays the life history and methods of control of various internal parasites that infect hogs, including thorn-headed worms, nodular worms, stomach worms, roundworms, lungworms, and kidney worms.

CONVEYING AND MEASURING IRRIGATION WATER. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 22 minutes.)

Areas that rely upon irrigation must have some accurate method of measuring and conveying water in order to distribute it equitably, eliminate waste, and extend the supply to as many people as possible. The film shows devices and procedure worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering for measuring, proportioning, and conveying irrigation water to farm lands; also points out the value of soil tests.

COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 31½ minutes.)

The story of wool, beginning on the western ranges where droves of sheep are tended by herders and their dogs. A stop is made along the trail for shearing. The film then shows the progress of the wool to market, to the great factories, and finally to the consumer. Marketing is an all important chapter in this story. Cooperative marketing associations have been organized by wool growers to develop direct and efficient methods of selling. How these associations handle and market wool for their members is shown in detail.

COTTON THE CO-OP WAY. (1 reel, 35 mm. and 16 mm., sound; released 1947. 10 minutes.)

Like other cotton producers, Jim Newton desires to know more about cotton cooperatives. He visits the local co-op manager and learns of the advantages of membership in such an organization. In addition to ginning, for its members, many co-ops provide varied services, such as providing credit and purchasing seed, feed, and other materials. It is a year 'round service which provides for pooling, grading, storage, and selling of the bales.

CROP THAT NEVER FAILS, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 8 minutes.)

The crop that never fails is plenty of savings for hard times. The picture points to the bounteous harvests of recent years but warns that good seasons are largely responsible. Floods and drought; dust, disease and grasshoppers; inflation and depression of not so long ago are starkly recalled. The lesson is driven home that regular purchase of savings bonds is excellent armor against future calamity. For adult farm groups at any time; especially good for reinforcing peacetime bond drives.

CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, partly in color; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows how to cure pork by the "dry" and "brine" methods. With either method, the main essentials are: (1) Chill the meat and keep it cold; (2) use the proper amount of salt; (3) give the meat enough curing time to absorb the salt thoroughly. Cured pork is soaked, strung, and scrubbed. Then it is hung in the smokehouse in a haze of hardwood smoke which colors, flavors, and dries it. The smoked pork is cooled to air temperatures, wrapped in grease-resistant paper, and bagged to protect it from insects. Then it is hung in a dark, dry, well-ventilated room ready for use. A brief sequence shows how hams and shoulders are artery pumped by commercial packers to speed up curing. Another sequence shows how to construct a farm smokehouse. The picture closes with tantalizing color shots of ham and eggs, ham with biscuits and red gravy, sliced baked ham, designed to whet the appetite, and create a desire to put more country cured pork into the American larder. A good companion picture to PORK ON THE FARM.

DEAD OUT. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 20 minutes.)

Fire respects no man's property nor his neighbor's. This film on brush burning in the South shows graphically, realistically, the dangers and attendant woes of burning brush in rural areas unseasonably or without taking proper safety precautions. The story centers dramatically around Ridge McDowell, prosperous young farmer who, though adhering to most rules of safety, makes the mistake of not assuring that his brush fires are "dead out." His little girl is burned severely and he loses everything when a strong wind fans a smoldering brush pile into flame and carries the fire to his house and nearby woods. Interwoven in the story are scenes of other such catastrophes, as recounted by a veteran "timber cruiser" of McDowell's district. The right and wrong ways of brush burning are shown.

DECISION FOR BILL, A. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 24 minutes.)

This film is designed to encourage the student to give thought to a career of public service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It shows the many and

varied activities engaged in by the Department, in which scientists, technicians, and administrators are employed and in which there is an opportunity for college-trained men and women to render worth-while and satisfying public service while working at their chosen profession.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK IN RURAL PUERTO RICO. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; Spanish and English versions; released 1942. 20 minutes.)

Outlines briefly the history of Puerto Rico. Discusses the agricultural resources and problems. Shows how the rural people, under democratic guidance, are improving livestock, bettering farm and conservation practices, introducing new and developing old handicraft industries, and bettering the lot of farm youth through 4-H Club work. Contains beautiful scenes, folk song and other music of the Island.

DO UNTO ANIMALS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 21 minutes.)

Thousands of hogs, sheep, and cattle are killed or injured each year in transit to market, with tremendous loss resulting to stockmen and packers and needless suffering among animals. The United States Department of Agriculture and the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board seek to eliminate these conditions through improved methods of shipping.

DUCK FARMING. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1934. 13 minutes.)

Types of ducks raised commercially, including the Pekin, Muscovy, Runner, and Mallard; methods of brooding, feeding, and marketing. The largest duck farms are found in the Northeast because this area offers the best market. Shows in detail the operation of a duck farm on Long Island that produces and markets more than a million ducks annually.

EROSION. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, 5 minutes; released 1948.)

The third in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film tells the story of man-made soil erosion and what it has done to our productive land. It distinguishes between natural erosion and man-made erosion. It depicts sheet and gully erosion by water and erosion by wind and explains the destructive force of each. It ends by showing that destructive erosion is not necessary if conservation farming methods are used. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal to both urban and rural children. Suitable for use in intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See TOPSOIL, WATER, and SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION for other films in this school series.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

An insect pest, the European corn borer first made its appearance in the United States in 1917. Since then the corn borers have multiplied in great numbers and are estimated to cause losses of 50 million bushels of corn each year. With the aid of the close-up camera, we see in interesting detail the life-cycle of the corn borer—from egg to borer, to moth, and back again to egg. The film discusses control measures, tells the farmer how to recognize and where to find the insect eggs and the best times to use insecticides. Various insecticides are reviewed and different types of spraying equipment are shown.

EVERYMAN'S EMPIRE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 18 minutes.)

Today 152 National Forests are owned by the people of the United States. These forests contain almost one-third of the Nation's remaining saw timber. Here, also, are vast storehouses of water from which many towns and cities receive their entire water supply. Here grasslands provide range for cattle and sheep of the livestock grower. Here are food and cover for wild animals and birds—and streams for fish. In the national forests are recreation areas for generations of Americans.

FARM AND CITY. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 8 minutes.)

Shows the relation of farm to city. Bears out that the economic status of one reflects directly on the other. Especially for school use.

FARM GARDEN, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1943. 21 minutes.)

Presents the fundamentals of garden husbandry with particular reference to the farm garden: Planning a garden; preparation of the ground; when and how to plant seeds; treating to prevent rot and blight; transplanting young plants; thinning; cultivating; garden pests and diseases, including corn smut, earworms, Japanese beetles, bacterial blight, potato beetles, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetles, downy mildew, anthracnose; how to control them; the rewards of good gardening.

FARMERS FACE THE FUTURE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 10 minutes.)

The first section of this film shows the gigantic accomplishment of American agriculture during the war years. The second part is concerned with the problems the farmer will face in the post-war world. Primarily, the film indicates that realistic and comprehensive planning was the source for the wartime success, and that, in order to contribute the maximum assistance to a stable national economy in the post-war years, planning on a national and international scale will be necessary. Such measures as soil conservation, reforestation, reseeding of grazing lands, increased farm mechanization, etc., are indicated, and the farmer is advised to keep abreast of the times through keeping informed.

FARMERS OF JAPAN. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1948. 20 minutes.)

No easy life is that of the Japanese farmer. He farms pretty much in the manner his father did and his father before him, using the same primitive tools and getting from the land not much more than a bare sustenance. The film documents the activities of one such farmer—his work and way of life. Of general interest to all audiences.

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 16 minutes.)

A carefully prepared mixture of information and entertainment designed to give basic facts on feeding and to stimulate the desire of farmers to learn more from bulletins, magazines and books. There are scenes from a number of States, and the film should be useful in all parts of the country. The information is presented as practical advice from an experienced farmer to his young neighbor.

The good health, economy and greater production that come with proper feeding are emphasized. In everyday terms the old farmer describes the six classes of nutrients: carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water.

FIGHTING LARGE FIRES IN BRUSH AND GRASS. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 24 minutes.)

Training film showing planning and execution of methods of attack, assignment of men and equipment, etc., in fighting large grass and brush fires in the western range country of Utah and surrounding States.

FIVE BANDITS OF THE COTTON CROP. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

Cotton growers annually are robbed of 125 million dollars by destructive insects. The insects are the boll weevil, bollworm, fleahopper, cotton leafworm, and cotton aphid. In rogue's gallery fashion, these insects are brought up under the spotlight, for scrutiny and study. So that we shall be able to recognize them, we are told how each insect comes into being, how he begets others, how he lives and where he may be found. The film ends with a plea to cotton growers to seek from official sources information about insecticides for the bandits' destruction.

FIVE-C CLUBS OF CUBA. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; Spanish and English versions; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

Shows how the 5-C Clubs, comparable to the 4-H agricultural clubs of the United States, work for the improvement of Cuban farm life. Rare and beautiful scenes of rural life and agricultural activities; 5-C Club members in training, at work, and at play.

FLOOD. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 7 minutes.)

This film begins with familiar down-the-river scenes of flood disaster in cities and on farms; then reminds that three-fourths of the damage is back on the small watersheds where the floods start. Methods of control on the watersheds are shown: sod, terraces, farming on the contour, healing gullies, farm ponds, mulching, sod waterways, detention dams. The concluding scenes summarize Soil Conservation Service activity and its advantages to both country and city.

FOOD AND SOIL. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1944; revised 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents in an entertaining and appetizing way the often over-looked but important fact that all the food we eat, with the possible exception of seafood, comes directly or indirectly from productive soil, and nowhere else. An excellent introduction for those who want to get, easily and quickly, the highlights of soil conservation in the United States. Recommended audience: Businessmen's groups in farming communities, clubs, schools, churches.

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. (1 reel, 16 mm., silent and sound, in color; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

Discusses the vital bearing good nutrition has on human health and happiness. Outlines food requirements for various age levels; shows scenes of well-nourished children from infancy to youth, and the food groups that contribute to all-round development.

FOR YEARS TO COME. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1944. 22 minutes.)

Depicts the work of a farmer and his family during a whole year—a year in which they changed over from the old, straight-row method of farming to modern conservation methods. The picture shows that this change-over is not difficult; that only a minimum of technical assistance is required; and that results in increased crop production are obtained by the end of the first year. It also shows how farm contour lines are laid out and how contour plowing is done. The film contains a variety of scenes of farm animals and the usual farm activities such as making butter, picking cherries and peaches, and harvesting the major crops. Recommended audience: Farmer groups, particularly in the Northeast, the Cornbelt, and the Southeast; schools and clubs in all sections.

FOREST FIRE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH. (4 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 36 minutes.)

An elementary training film demonstrating types and proper use of fire tools, and proper tactics for fighting forest fires in the South.

FOREST RANGER, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 32 minutes.)

Forest Rangers watch over the 161 National Forests that blanket one-tenth of the country's land area. Their daily duties affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. This film gives a composite picture of the Forest Ranger at work from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. It reveals the ideals of public service that motivate him, and some of the benefits that Americans receive from his activities.

FORESTS FOREVER. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 26 minutes.)

The perpetuation of our timber supply is a problem of immediate national concern. Private forest lands supply nearly 95 percent of all our forest products and the way they are managed is of daily importance to millions of individual Americans. Assured protection and proper management of our forests is a Federal as well as a State responsibility because dependence on forests is interstate and national. This picture shows what can be done to stop destructive cutting practices, to restore and maintain a thrifty growing stock of valuable trees, and to safeguard forest production for the years ahead.

FREEZING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (2 reels, 16 mm., color, sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Freezing is the newest development in a thousand years of food preservation progress. Freezer locker plants and home freezers are bringing to the average family, foods that kings never before enjoyed. To secure high quality, palatable and nutritious frozen foods, follow these simple but important rules: select good varieties, gather at the proper stage, prepare and scald correctly, then pack in moisture-vapor-resistant containers, freeze and store at zero degree Fahrenheit or lower. A complete step-by-step story on the preparation of frozen fruits and vegetables which will help you achieve an everyday miracle of bringing spring and summer goodness to the dining table the year round.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND COOPERATION. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 27 minutes.)

Bill shows his fellow farmers, by means of motion pictures, the benefits other farmers obtain by marketing their crops cooperatively. Jake, ultra-conservative,

offers many objections, but is finally won over to the idea of starting a local association on a small scale. The growing and cooperative marketing of such crops as celery, lettuce, potatoes, cherries, cranberries, mushrooms, peaches, apples, and citrus fruits are shown. "Believe it or not" scenes show unusual methods of farming.

Scene from *The Frying Pan And The Fire*



FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

The simple story of Jane and Mary on a camping trip. It relates their experience with fire in the woods. When Jane leaves on a camera expedition into the woods, Mary starts a fire going to fix lunch but extinguishes it soon after to join her friend. A few live embers burst into flame, and soon the fire spreads rapidly along the ground, consuming the girls' belongings and threatening to spread to the nearby woods. The girls come back in time to save only their automobile and check the spread of the flames, but their outing has been ruined and irreparable damage has been done. "Remember, Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires" is the lesson poster at the end of the film.

FUNGI SNARE AND DESTROY NEMATODES. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1933; revised 1940. 4 minutes.)

Demonstrates under the microscope how certain fungi catch and devour nematodes. Explanatory lecture on the complicated process by which organic matter is broken down to enrich the soil.

FUTURE ASSETS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

Strong story of desirability of retaining National Service Life Insurance. The benefits of holding veterans' insurance are clearly shown in good photography and narration. The picture is made interesting by light and sometimes zestful dialogue. Suitable for veterans' organizations, business and civic groups.

GOLDEN SECRET, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 5 minutes.)

This picture takes conservation to the fairy story audience. It is a cartoon movie, but not animated; each scene runs from a few seconds to a half-minute. The art work is excellent. It is a fairy story about the golden top soil being washed away and what the son of the king's chief huntsman did to stop it; and how the king rewarded him with the gift of the best farm in all the realm.

GRASS AND BRUSH FIRE FIGHTING. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 23 minutes.)

A training film showing how volunteer crews are organized and the tools and tactics employed in fighting grass and brush fires in the arid western range country of Utah and surrounding states.

GRASSLAND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938; revised 1944. 9½ minutes.)

Deals with that vast area comprising our western range country. This range, once capable of supporting 22,000,000 animal units, can now carry only half that number. Overstocking results in over-grazing. When the land is stripped of vegetation, erosion begins. How to prevent over-grazing, and restore areas of desolation to productivity is the problem presented in this film. Interesting photography of sheep and cattle on the range.

Scene from Grow Your Own



GROW YOUR OWN. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Sets forth, in light vein, the essentials of good gardening; selection of the site, preparation of the soil, how to lay out a garden, planting, transplanting, cultivating, weed and pest control, and proper watering. A "dream" sequence shows, by stop motion photography, how plants grow. The picture closes with a series of humorous "DON'TS" designed to bring home, through exaggeration, the many pitfalls that might mar the success of an amateur gardener.

GUARDIANS OF THE WILD. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 11 minutes.)

Worthy modern members of the brotherhood of outdoor men of action, comparable to the range riders of the frontier, the Texas Rangers and the Canadian "Mounties" are the National Forest Rangers. They watch over 161 National Forests that blanket one-tenth of the country's land area, and their daily duties affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. The film gives a concise picture of the Forest Ranger at work from Maine to California, and from Washington to Florida. It reveals the ideals of public service that motivate him and some of the benefits that Americans receive from his activities. (Short version of THE FOREST RANGER.)

HANG ON! (Trailer, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 90 seconds.)

To promote retention of National Service Life Insurance by World War II veterans. Of interest to veterans' organizations and general public.

HANNIBAL VICTORY. (6 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 60 minutes.)

Documentary story of the voyage of the S. S. *Hannibal Victory* from San Francisco across the Pacific to Eniwetok, Lingayen Gulf, and Manila. Starting in Hannibal, Missouri, with the manufacture of railroad car wheels, the film shows the loading of the ship, the departure from San Francisco, the work and life of the merchant seaman during the long voyage across the Pacific, and the final unloading of the cargo in the Philippines.

HARVESTING NATIVE GRASS SEED. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents clearly and in detail methods of harvesting both tall and short grasses. Mechanical changes required to permit the use of a standard combine are shown and discussed; also several methods of seed cleaning. Attention is called to the value of native grass seed in the soil and water conservation program. Recommended audience: Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural workers. Dry farming States.

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 27 minutes.)

For generations the people on New England farms have known a satisfying way of life, but continuous drawing of fertility from the soil has taken a heavy toll. This picture discloses the basic need for soil conservation and a sound pasture improvement program. It shows the use of soil building practices in the North-eastern States with emphasis on grass and legumes. A documentary type picture on rural New England.

HAY IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 21 minutes.)

How to improve the quality of hay by cutting it at the right stage of growth; curing it properly in order to preserve the green color and thus save the vitamins; and retaining the leaves to save the proteins. High-grade hay is more palatable and nutritious, and costs less in labor, seed, transportation and storage than does low-grade hay.

HERITAGE WE GUARD, A. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 29½ minutes.)

Traces the early exploitation of wildlife for hides and skins, gradual westward movement of trappers and settlers, and thoughtless exploitation of the land for ever-increasing crops which finally resulted in denudation, soil erosion, and disastrous dust storms. Shows the interrelation of wildlife and soil conservation, and steps taken to restore and conserve our natural resources. Unusually beautiful photography of bird and animal life.

HOME ON THE RANGE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 11 minutes.)

Revision of war-time "Home on the Range," released 1942. A picture that shows the range country busy at its big job of providing meat. Emphasizes improvements made through the Government's range program; the picturesque and practical realities of properly located water holes, windmills and watering tanks; deferred grazing and contour furrows. A fast-action round-up follows, with brief scenes of branding and vaccine injection. The result—good lean grass stock to supply a part of the meat to feed America.

HOME PLACE, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 32 minutes.)

The American farmstead, stronghold of human liberty—its history and social significance. This film presents views of many historic rural homes, from New England to California; points out that they have all been created and maintained by a lavish expenditure of sweat and toil, and that the farm home is of prime importance in our civilization. Of general interest, with a special appeal to students of rural domestic architecture.

HONOR AWARDS CEREMONY—1948. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 9 minutes.)

Under authority of an act of Congress, which permits Federal agencies to reward personnel for meritorious service, the Department of Agriculture, in 1947 and again in 1948, selected a number of employees on whom distinguished service, superior service, and length-of-service awards were to be conferred. These awards were presented at appropriate ceremonies in Washington in May of each year. This film records the highlights of each of these ceremonies, and describes briefly the faithful public service of recipients, by word and camera.

HORSES AND BOTS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1933. 25 minutes.)

Shows the three types of botflies; how they attack horses and mules, and render them useless for work; methods of treatment; how eradication campaigns are carried out.

HOW ANIMAL LIFE BEGINS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Short version of *IN THE BEGINNING*, condensed for school use. Shows how life begins. A rabbit is used to show ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg.

HOW SEEDS GERMINATE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1931. 9 minutes.)

Shows the actual germination of crimson clover and spring vetch over periods from 3 to 7 days. Unusual slow-motion screen studies of plant growth, made by taking pictures at intervals of 3 to 7 minutes.

HOW TO GROW HOGS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1930. 22 minutes.)

Successful production of hogs depends largely on the quality of stock. Shows fine specimens of Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Chester White, and Tamworth boars, sows, and gilts. Also illustrates approved practices in feeding, pasturing, and weaning pigs; and methods for preventing parasitic and other diseases, as developed at the United States Department of Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

I PLEDGE MY HEART. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 11 minutes.)

Story of the National 4-H Club Camp, woven into a background of historical shrines, impressive structures, and picturesque spots of the Nation's Capital. Music by the Marine Band Symphony Orchestra.

IN COMMON CAUSE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows what soil conservation districts have accomplished, how they are formed and operated, and the big job yet to be done in this vital program for increasing crop production and saving our soil.

IN THE BEGINNING. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 17 minutes.)

Prologue to life. Remarkable time-lapse cinematography of the ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg. Unusual exposition of a biological subject in the layman's language.

IRRIGATING FIELD CROPS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 20½ minutes.)

Shows the best methods and equipment for carrying water to farm lands. Various types of canals and dams; field ditching; flooding; the furrow method; corrugation; subirrigation; the border method; check system; the overhead or sprinkler system.

IRRIGATION—A BRIEF OUTLINE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 11 minutes.)

Irrigation has made possible the cultivation of thousands of acres of otherwise arid land. Topographical conditions determine the method most practical for a given area. Shows types of irrigation systems of measuring water; necessary steps in preparing the land; methods of irrigating crops and orchards.

IRRIGATION FARMING. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 17 minutes.)

Presents some irrigation problems and their solution in southwestern States. Emphasizes the need for a well-planned layout and water control system in irrigation farming. Shows some standard methods of planning and installing or revising farm irrigation systems.

IT'S NO PICNIC. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 26 minutes.)

A family group enjoys a Sunday picnic in the woods. Upon leaving for home, the campfire is carefully extinguished, but—Dad, unwittingly, is careless with his pipe, and the beautiful woods becomes a blackened waste. Skillful detective work by the area fire warden results in placing the blame on Dad. The judge sentences him to a course in FIRE PREVENTION, and by following Dad and the fire warden in the course of instruction, we see that with a little common sense and caution, fires can be prevented.

IT'S YOUR LAND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1947. 5 minutes.)

The devil-in-phantom gloats over a farmer at his dinner table. Food disappears from dishes as erosion carries away topsoil. Satan brags that only 2½ acres of cropland remain for each person in the United States, but he is routed by the local soil conservation committee of farmers and the activities they sponsor. For community and theatrical use.

JUNIOR CATTLEMEN. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

4-H Club boys select calves for their baby-beef project. Under the guidance of the county agent, these boys learn to feed and care for the animals until they are ready for showing at the spring stock show. Scenes show animals being washed and groomed for the show ring; competition for baby-beef prizes; prize-winning calves being judged and sold at auction.

KIDS MUST EAT. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 15 minutes.)

Features the QUIZ KIDS, of the radio, in a typical quiz session, entirely unrehearsed. Their performance is worked into a film telling the story of the community school lunch program sponsored by local communities and the United States Department of Agriculture to utilize foods that are abundant or in surplus supply, and at the same time promote better nutrition among America's 30 million school children.

KNOW YOUR LAND. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

Presents in a simple way the principle of land classification. It identifies the eight classes of land and points out that each land class has its proper use and treatment. (Not a technical film.) Recommended audience: Farmers, businessmen in farming communities, schools, and agricultural workers.

LA TIERRA NUESTRA. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; Spanish narration; released 1945. 24 minutes.)

Felipe Gonzales' little farm in Puerto Rico is run down and not producing well. On the advice of a friend, he seeks help from the Government man who shows

him the various other farms that have been neglected, abused, eroded, run down like his own. Then he is shown others on which conservation methods of contouring, terracing, liming and fertilizing, crop rotation and other modern means of farm improvement are used. He sees home gardens which feed the family and supplement the cash crop, improved woodlots, and many other worth-while results. He learns of the assistance which the Government will give him in improving his farm. He takes advantage of this help and his farm changes from a sick into a well and prosperous one.

LAND—TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 15 minutes.)

Shows how the cooperative mortgage credit system works in the everyday lives of John and Mary Farmer, who are typical of the 600,000 members of national farm loan associations now using their own credit system to achieve the goal of owning debt-free farms.

LEARN TO SWIM. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 20 minutes.)

Teaches swimming by the confidence method. Explains and demonstrates the basic strokes, including the breast stroke, side stroke, back stroke, and crawl. Unusual underwater and slow-motion photography permits a clear analysis of the strokes as the swimmer moves through the water.

LIFE OF PLANTS, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1935. 13 minutes.)

Shows by time-elapse photography the growth of a seed from the time it falls to the ground until it has developed into a full-grown plant. The different stages, characteristics, and development of the different parts of the plant in process of growth are explained. Use of magnifying lenses for photography brings out important botanical details.

LIFEBLOOD OF THE LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

The disasters of overcutting, overgrazing and erosion are shown, and the appeal is made for conservation of water, the lifeblood of the land. Irrigated crops, productive range, water and forests for recreation, rivers for fish and commerce have their place in the film.

LIFESAVING. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound; released 1937. 17 minutes.)

An instructional film, showing strokes best adapted to lifesaving; approaches; breaking holds; carries; methods of rescuing by boat, by ring buoy. Complete picturization of the Schafer method of resuscitation. Under-water photography shows clearly the details of lifesaving work.

LIVE AT HOME. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1943. 11 minutes.)

Designed to encourage farmers to grow more foodstuffs at home. No matter what happens, the farmer can live at home—providing he is not a one-crop farmer. A couple of cows, a litter of pigs, a flock of chickens, the orchard, the garden, will provide an abundance of milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruits, and vegetables, rich in health-giving vitamins and minerals, with little cash outlay. A brief sequence

discusses the importance of vitamins and minerals, and shows the food sources from which these elements come.

LIVESTOCK AND MANKIND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Animal husbandry and veterinary science increase the usefulness of domestic animals to mankind. Research, regulatory, and informational work of the United States Department of Agriculture; cooperation with the States in the eradication of diseases; inspection of herds; laws regulating dairy conditions; livestock improvement; scientific poultry raising.

LOS CLUBS 4-H EN EL SUELO DE CORONADO. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 14 minutes.)

Portrays the activities of Spanish-American 4-H Clubs in New Mexico, with narration in Spanish. Off-stage narration in English. Includes interesting scenes illustrative of the agriculture and community life of the American Southwest.

MAN WHO MISSED HIS BREAKFAST, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 13 minutes.)

A delightful little story on the subject of nutrition, built around the Warren family—Mother, Father, Penny, Bill, Jr., and Uncle Bill, the man who missed his breakfast. "Never," Uncle Bill tells us, in a surprise radio address, "has there been greater need for Americans to be strong, healthy, and vigorously able to perform the tasks confronting us . . . We must eat properly so that we have the strength, the energy, and the stamina to get these tasks done." The film presents the seven basic food groups, and stresses the importance of eating some food from all seven of these groups each day.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 21 minutes.)

A story of the livestock industry—how livestock shipping and marketing associations began, and benefits derived by members of cooperative organizations. Today, large-scale cooperative marketing organizations at livestock terminals make available to producers a complete and balanced set of services including research, credit facilities, transportation, stocker and feeder service, and marketing.

MASTER FARMER, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1929. 24 minutes.)

Portrays achievements of representative "master farmers," exemplifying the things that make for true success in farming: Maintenance of soil fertility; high quality livestock; home production of food, and feed for livestock; keeping businesslike records; a well-equipped house; an attractive farmstead; a liberal attitude toward home life and the education of children; a progressive and active citizenship.

MEATS WITH APPROVAL. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

Shows the purposes of the Federal meat inspection program and how it helps to assure wholesome, clean meat for the consumer. It shows the steps of inspection—from live animal through slaughter house, and cannery. The film tells how the meat inspection law came into being, how it is administered, and what it means to the consumer in terms of health and safety.

MEDICAL SERVICE SECOND TO NONE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 28 minutes.)

Shows what the medical facilities and program of the VA offer the doctor. The new medical program of the Veterans' Administration is shown to present about the best opportunities today for the physician with ability. The VA doctor is in the company of the greats of his profession. Opportunity for research and experiment is great, the doctor having at his disposal all the vast and modern facilities of the VA. Intended primarily to recruit doctors for the Veterans' Administration, and is therefore chiefly for medical societies and schools; interesting also to veterans' organizations, civic groups, and service clubs.

Scene from Men Who Grow Cotton



MEN WHO GROW COTTON. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

This picture shows the gaiety of the cotton carnival, cotton's contribution to the national economy, ups and downs of life in the cotton belt, Southern industrial expansion, new uses for cotton, and what cotton growers are doing to meet increasing foreign competition. Produced in cooperation with agricultural extension services of ten cotton States, this fast-moving picture is designed to present facts and problems and stimulate discussion; of general interest to farm and civic groups and schools, and especially suitable for cotton farmers to introduce programs of local improvement.

MILKY WAY OUT, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 21 minutes.)

Improvement in dairy farming in the South. Through a movement started by county agents, farmers have improved their herds, transformed worn-out lands into permanent pasture, and established a supplemental industry which has solved the one-crop problem, and brought about a higher standard of living.

MORE MILK. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Presents the need for increased milk production. For this increase the country looks—not to the large commercial dairy herds which are already producing to capacity, but to small farm herds of a dozen cows, or less—cows often kept as a sideline to general farming. If these cows are given a treatment of the feed and scientific care the high producing cows get, their production will go up 10, 15, 20 percent or more. The film suggests some of the ways that increased milk production can be brought about.

MORMON CRICKET, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 22 minutes.)

Mormon crickets, so-called because of their threat to the Mormon pioneers, infest the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, sweeping down to attack farm crops in the lower country. Shows the life history and habits of these pests; migration; damage caused; methods developed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for their control.

MOSQUITO—PUBLIC ENEMY, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1935; revised 1944. 14 minutes.)

Shows species of mosquitoes that cause malaria and yellow fever; the development of larvae and pupae into full grown mosquitoes; breeding places, and methods of control. Introductory remarks by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, 1894–1931.

MOSQUITOES. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1933. 33 minutes.)

Life history of the mosquito. Species that cause malaria and yellow fever. Interesting under-water microscopic shots show the development of larvae and pupae into full-grown mosquitoes. The chief method of attack is the elimination of breeding places. Flushing stagnant pools, draining and filling swamps, spraying oil. Control measures in New Jersey, Florida, and Panama.

MOST DANGEROUS COMBINATION, A. (Trailer, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 2 minutes.)

This trailer is designed to impress the general public that one of the most dangerous combinations in the world is a man, a match, and dry leaves. It is the combination that causes most of America's forest and woods fires. The trailer shows how thought and care can prevent nine out of every ten forest fires from getting started.

MUDDY WATERS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937; revised 1944. 9 minutes.)

The story of land use and abuse in the Southwest. When occupied by Indians the soil was securely anchored by vegetation. Forested mountains supplied crystal-clear water to irrigate crops. The white man transformed the area into a vast farming and stock-raising region. Overgrazing depleted the vegetation, leaving the land barren and subject to floods and erosion. Emphasizes the need for soil conservation.

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 30 minutes.)

A national plan formulated to meet the need for organized poultry-improvement programs on breeding and pullorum disease control. (Silent version in two reels, Part 1, IMPROVEMENT IN BREEDING, and Part 2, PULLORUM CONTROL.)

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN. Part 1, Improvement in Breeding. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1938. 13 minutes.)

Outlines methods to be followed in breeding poultry for high egg production and breeding quality.

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN. Part 2, Pullorum Control. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Shows different approved methods of testing for pullorum disease, and its control.

NEGRO FARMER, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 24 minutes.)

Outlines the work of the Federal and State Extension Services among southern Negroes; shows what is being done to further the cause of better farming and better living. Incidental music by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

OCALA. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 10 minutes.)

A film on the Ocala National Forest in Florida. "Big Scrub" is the name long ago applied to the sand pine country in central Florida. It was a problem land, a rattlesnake-infested wasteland of scrub pine, from which flowed rivers of crystal water lined with palms and moss-festooned cypress. As the Ocala National Forest, it has been developed into an attractive and productive area. Study guide available.

ON THE ROAD TO TOMORROW. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 10 minutes.)

Shows the youth of many lands and different races engaged in youth activities with widely divergent goals. Explains our own youth movement in the 4-H Clubs, representing the great basic industry of agriculture; its spread into many foreign lands; and the results and significance of work and training of 4-H Club members.

OPERATION OF A FOREST NURSERY. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

The nursery begins with the collection of seeds which are carefully treated and stored. Germination tests are made of collected seeds to determine their productivity. Selected seeds are sown in well-prepared beds and protected from excessive changes in temperature or other harmful factors by mulching until they germinate. Seedlings need constant care. In about 2 years they are ready for actual field planting. Detailed explanation of the varied, but important, jobs done in a large nursery.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 23 minutes.)

Illustrates practices in orchard irrigation: Contouring and terracing, which permit the use of steep land for orchards and utilization of shallower soils; pressure systems and supply water from "stands" built in a pipe line at the end of tree rows; basin irrigation, adapted to flat slopes where large heads of water are available; overhead or sprinkler method that covers the entire surface like rain, giving perfect irrigation.

OUR WHITE PINE HERITAGE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 12 minutes.)

The story of white pines in the Northeastern States. During the three-century history of that region, the white pines have played an important part in its economy. The stately white pines have always been a major crop and one of the principal money-makers for the region. Their scenic value, too, cannot be minimized. The Northeast forests are a familiar playground to many Americans who are attracted to them by their traditional beauty and recreational facilities. The film shows that blister rust endangers the white pines of those forests and must be stamped out or controlled to preserve our white pine heritage.

OVULATION, FERTILIZATION, AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAMMALIAN EGG. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 24 minutes.)

Silent version of the sound film, *IN THE BEGINNING*, page 30.

PARASITES OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1934; revised 1941. 20 minutes.)

The results of a study made by Department of Agriculture scientists, of parasites that may be utilized in the control of the European corn borer. Shows methods that have been worked out to grow and utilize these various parasites; how the parasites are liberated; and how the entomologist checks on the value of the different species.

PATTERNS OF AMERICAN RURAL ART. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 10 minutes.)

Portrays in color, objects of rural handicraft, exhibited in Rural Art Exhibit held in Washington in 1940. Briefly outlines story of revival of rural crafts.

PAUL BUNYAN HAD A SON. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 13 minutes.)

A story of white pine blister rust in the North Central States. During the years of national growth, when the country was bursting out of its frontiers, a huge swath was cut on the face of America by the hewing down of its impressive forests. Indiscriminate logging practices laid low the forests of the states bordering on the Great Lakes. The abundant white pine forests of that region were almost entirely depleted. Folklore has it that Paul Bunyan, the legendary giant of the lumbering country, cut down the great forests. This film tells of a new Bunyan, Paul's son John, who is the symbol of conservation. Under John's care the white pines have come back on the land. Now they must be protected from blister rust. The film shows the damage done by blister rust and explains what steps have been taken in the Lake States to stop the spread of that disease.

PINE WAYS TO PROFIT. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 20 minutes.)

The constant increase in the number of ways pines can be used industrially makes the growing of this crop a profitable business. Covers methods of improving yield and quality to obtain the greatest return from tree growth for lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, fence posts, shingles, and other forest products, and emphasizes the importance of protecting southern pines from fire. Sequences show the making of paper from pine pulp and the distillation of turpentine. Study guide available.

PORK ON THE FARM. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 22 minutes.)

A well-filled smokehouse or cold-storage locker is insurance of a good home food supply. A brief introduction deals with the production of desirable hogs for home consumption. The technique of killing and dressing is well illustrated with emphasis on proper handling to avoid spoilage. Experts demonstrate cutting, curing, and the advantages of the cold-storage service now available in many communities.

POULTRY—A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 28 minutes.)

Shows magnitude of the poultry industry in the United States; large and small poultry farms; hatcheries; markets; cold-storage plants and the handling of poultry products in cold storage; production-line methods of dressing poultry; the liquid-egg business; education and consumer aspects. (Won first prize at the International Exposition of Agricultural Films in 1940.)

Scene from *Power And The Land*



POWER AND THE LAND. (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 39 minutes.)

Tells the story of a typical family-size farm before and after electrification. The actors are real farm people, members of an REA cooperative. First half of the picture, beautifully photographed in low key, carries out the theme of darkness before the coming of electricity. Shows the formation of an electrical cooperative by a farm group; illustrates savings and benefits brought by electricity.

PREPARING TO IRRIGATE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 13½ minutes.)

Demonstrates the use of various machinery in the construction of irrigation ditches, including the Fresno, V-shaped crowder, wooden float, disk ridger, and grader; also the use of a weed machine and trash remover to keep the ditches free from obstructions. A dredger removes sediment, smoothes the sides, and keeps the ditches in their original condition.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES:

Trailer No. 1.—A Good Woodsman in the Woods ($\frac{1}{10}$ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 1 minute.)

Extreme precaution with fire is one of the important rules in forest etiquette. A good woodsman smokes in the open, and disposes of burning matches and cigarettes in a manner that precludes all possibility of starting a forest fire.

Trailer No. 2.—How To Build a Campfire ($\frac{1}{8}$ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 2 minutes.)

The veteran woodsman makes his campfire in the open, digging a suitable trench in a cleared spot to enclose the fire. When the campfire has served his purpose, he takes extreme precaution to see that not a spark is left to cause a fire.

Trailer No. 3.—The Careful Fisherman ($\frac{1}{8}$ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 2 minutes.)

Fishermen know that the clear, cold water of the fishing stream is distilled in the forest, and that forest fires are disastrous to both fish and stream. To help in the prevention of forest fires, the fisherman extinguishes burning matches and cigarettes in the stream.

PRIZE CALF, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of JUNIOR CATTLEMEN, condensed for school use. Shows the care and feeding of the prize calf. Preparation for the show—bathing, grooming the calf.

PRODUCING QUALITY POULTRY. (1 reel, 16 mm., silent, in color; released 1939. 7 minutes.)

Color film on the production of poultry under the national poultry improvement plan. Contrasts mongrel flocks with R. O. P. flocks. Emphasizes care in selecting stock from approved pullorum-tested breeding flocks. Method of testing for pullorum disease. Scenes in hatcheries where rigid inspection assures healthy chicks. State and Federal supervision of work under the national poultry improvement plan.

QUERER ES PODER. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, Spanish narration, in color; released 1945. 18 minutes.)

This film is designed to encourage better habits of nutrition among the people of Puerto Rico. The island is too small to support its large population. Many persons live on reduced diets. Therefore, from a nutritional standpoint, at least, it is necessary that the populace knows how to get the most value out of food. By comparing two families, both poor, but one wise in the ways of food selection and preparation, the film urges that wider knowledge of nutrition be obtained and points out the need for more home gardens.

QUIET TRIUMPH. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 15 minutes.)

A powerfully dramatic film that drives home the lesson of how the spiritual in life can help overcome handicaps. Good photography, good acting, good organ rendition of well-loved hymns. The story of how a Chaplain helped a young veteran overcome his hatred of artificial limbs and achieve happiness is used to typify the work of VA's Chaplaincy Service. Recommended for churches of all faiths and VA personnel; interesting also to the general public, veterans' organizations, and civic clubs.

RAIN ON THE PLAINS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938; revised 1944. 9 minutes.)

Shows the causes and effects of wind erosion and dust storms on the southern Great Plains, and steps taken to reclaim ruined land. The rainfall in this area, if conserved, is usually sufficient to produce good crops. The urgent need is to conserve the rainfall so that a cover crop can be grown to hold the soil in place. To do this the Soil Conservation Service recommends certain farm practices, including contour tillage, terracing, strip cropping with alternate strips of wind-resistant crops, sodding, planting of windbreaks, and the construction of dams, all of which are demonstrated in this film.

RAINDROPS AND SOIL EROSION. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 21 minutes.)

Through the use of close-up photography, raindrops are shown to be the cause of much of our erosion problems. Teamed with surface flow, they become a destructive force which must be considered when determining the right land use and treatment, the foundation of effective soil and water conservation. This technical subject, here explained in a simple, interesting, non-technical fashion, is well adapted to a general audience.

REALM OF THE HONEYBEE. (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 53 minutes.)

The honeybee, sole manufacturer of beeswax and honey, is even more useful to man as nature's agent in cross pollination. Many plants would fail to seed, and many orchards fail to bear fruit but for the work of the bees. The picture photographed at the Government apiary at Somerset, Md., describes in interesting detail the life and work of bees. Unusual close-up photography.

REALM OF THE WILD. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 27 minutes.)

One-third of all our big game animals and myriad smaller animals and birds claim the National Forests as their home. This picture shows many of them in their natural haunts. It also shows that the area of land and its capacity to produce food for wildlife are both limited. For this reason wildlife populations must also be limited—kept in proportion to the land's productive capacity.

RESEARCH FOR BETTER LIVING. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 22 minutes.)

This film shows examples of the work of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the fields of food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, housing and household equipment, and family economics. It takes you on a visit to the research laboratories at Beltsville, Md., and demonstrates some of the tools, equipment, and methods of work.

RETURN OF THE PINES. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 15 minutes.)

The best ways of effectively combatting the costly white pine blister rust disease are shown in this film. In the Southern Appalachians—from the Great Smokies to Pennsylvania, from Chesapeake Bay to the Alleghenies—the blister rust menace is being brought under control. This will help to preserve our watersheds, the land itself, and to assure a continued supply of one of our important natural resources: the white pine.

RICHER RANGE REWARDS. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 30 minutes.)

A western cattleman, on the advice of a neighbor, goes to the Jordana Experimental Range near Las Cruces, New Mexico, seeking help. His range has become badly run down. The director of the experimental range gives practical advice, drawing on experience and tests in several States. He emphasizes the importance of (1) grazing only when the range is ready for use, (2) stocking only the number of animals for which there is abundant grass, and (3) distributing the cattle so that the range is grazed uniformly.

RIVER, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 32 minutes.)

A dramatic documentary of the Mississippi River—what it has done, and what man has done to it. A persuasive indictment of our practices of the past, and what we should do in the future if we are to avoid soil and lumber losses, and the disastrous effects of floods. A conscious attempt to present a fundamental national problem so factually and so dramatically that those who see the picture will be moved to action. Study guide available.

ROADS AND EROSION. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 21 minutes.)

Presents the outstanding measures now being used by farmers and highway departments throughout the country for the control of farm and highway erosion. Typical examples of erosion are shown along with cooperative conservation work of farmers and highway departments. The advantages of planned highway construction and highway erosion control in beautifying the roadside, reducing highway maintenance costs, and improving highway safety are summarized.

SALT OF THE EARTH. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 18 minutes.)

Portrays the farm family and the farm as the basis of our civilization. Shows how the national welfare and sustenance—bread, raiment, employment, wealth—depend on the remote activities of the farm. Under each of these headings a series of striking scenes of production dissolves into scenes illustrative of consumption or resultant urban industry. Each brings out the fundamental importance of the farm in the national economic scheme.

SAM FARMER'S COTTON. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 31 minutes.)

Sam's county agent points out to him certain fundamentals in the production of good cotton, such as seed selection and treatment; proper planting and cultivation; fertilization; picking; terracing to control erosion; crop-rotation, and the use of soil-building crops to restore organic matter to the soil; use of the proper poison to control the boll weevil. Sam follows the agent's suggestions, with marked improvement in his cotton crop and in his finances.

SAVE THE SOIL. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1932; revised 1940. 11 minutes.)

With no more virgin land to exploit, the United States is faced with the problem of conserving its soil to prevent an agricultural decline. Shows various ways of conserving soil fertility, including terracing and cover-cropping to prevent erosion; crop rotation; use of legumes to build up the nitrogen and humus content of the soil; control of waste caused by fire; use of manures; and commercial fertilizers when necessary.

SAVING THE GARDEN CROP. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

In the opening scene we find Mother and Father, Judy and Jimmy deep in the study of seed catalogs, preparatory to planting their victory garden. The picture passes quickly to the happy harvest time when Mother wonders what they will do with all the surplus vegetables. Father decides to store them. The film then demonstrates the best method of storing onions, beans, peas, apples, beets, carrots, salsify, squash, pumpkins, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, turnips, parsnips, and cabbage.

SECOND TO NONE. (Trailer, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 2½ minutes.)

Excerpt from longer VA film, **MEDICAL SERVICES SECOND TO NONE.** Brief description of Veterans' Administration's new medical program, by Major General Paul R. Hawley, Chief Medical Director, VA Department of Medicine and Surgery. Suitable for veteran's organizations, medical groups and schools.

SERVICE TO THOSE WHO SERVED. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

Revision of 1941 film of same title. It depicts over-all Veterans' Administration activities, and gives a transparent view of the tremendous undertaking in which the VA is engaged. Medical, hospital and domiciliary facilities for the veteran are shown, and are just a small part of the services and work of the VA.

SHEEP IN LOUISIANA. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 16 minutes.)

On the gulf coast in Louisiana sheep are branded and turned loose to shift for themselves. Twice a year they are rounded up—in spring for the branding of the lambs, and later for shearing. Shows the advantages derived from crossing the purebreds with native sheep; how crossing with Merino, Hampshire, and other breeds may improve wool and mutton production and yet retain the hardness of native sheep. Purebreds do not survive on open range without feed, shelter, and care during the lambing season.

SIGN OF DEPENDABLE CREDIT, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 20 minutes.)

Presents the need for a specialized credit system to provide farmers with short-term loans; shows how the farmer-controlled production credit associations are filling this need; also, how this cooperative credit system puts city dollars to work, not only on farms where the major crops are raised, but also in the raising of such specialized products as rice, cigar tobacco under acres of cloth, and oysters.

SNOW HARVEST. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1946. 25 minutes.)

A beautiful motion picture which describes dramatically the important and hazardous activity of making snow surveys in the high mountains of the West. It is rich in winter scenery "rarely looked upon by man," yet shows the techniques of measuring snow to forecast irrigation and other water supplies in enough detail to satisfy even scientific viewers. A film that practically all audiences will enjoy.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1948. 9 minutes.)

The fourth in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film shows briefly how conservation farming methods may prevent further destruction of the nation's soil and water resources. It emphasizes proper land use as the basis for conservation farming. It shows how several of the most common conservation practices can be applied to the land, such as contouring, terracing, strip cropping, cover cropping, rotation, tree and grass planting, and so on.

Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal to both urban and rural children. Suitable for use in intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See *EROSION*, *TOPSOIL*, and *WATER* for other films in this school series.

SOME PICKIN'. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 18 minutes.)

Take a grandstand seat at the National Cotton Picking Contest, Blytheville, Arkansas. See 150 contestants toe the mark for the starting gun of the two-hour event. Then examine their methods close-up with the slow motion camera—the right way and the wrong. Who will have the most, the best, and leave the cleanest row? Watch Mrs. Baily Wilson, young woman winner, and the grand champion, Bill Adams, pick cotton. Easy rhythm, body relaxed, both hands working at the same time, bolls "palmed" with few trips to the sack. Excitement of the big show; sound education on cotton picking.

SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T EAT. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 9 minutes.)

Walt Disney animation combines entertainment with instruction in the seven food groups vital to health. Includes flash backs to discoveries that lack of citrus fruit vitamin caused scurvy on ships and that hulls removed from polished rice took away beri-beri preventive. Points out that seven out of ten Americans today have weak links in their diets. Emphasizes diet selection from the food groups to insure sufficient supply of the essential nutrients.

Scene from *The South Grows Green*



SOUTH GROWS GREEN, THE. (4 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 40 minutes.)

As the South grows green, crop diversification is replacing the old, destructive one-crop system. The result is more production of a variety of crops and products; dairy products, beef, lamb, mutton, wool, poultry and eggs; increased production of row crops such as tobacco, corn, and cotton from less acres. Soil-protecting and soil-building crops, lespedeza, sericea, and kudzu are shown to be playing a big part in this transformation. The story is presented in an interesting manner with beautiful photography and an original musical score. Recommended audience: Farmers, clubs, schools, and church groups, particularly in the South.

SPRING SHOWS AND BEEF CATTLE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Work stock and beef cattle on display. Farm scenes of grade and purebred cattle. Discussion of pastures and feeding. Herd improvement with emphasis on breeding-up from native stock, farm production of adequate supplies of hay and silage, improvement of pastures, and better management practices point the way to a more profitable beef-cattle industry in the South.

STEP-SAVING KITCHEN, A. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 14 minutes.)

The film shows a modern farm kitchen designed and built by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The kitchen is designed with a view toward attractiveness and a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of walking, stooping or bending. It has many new features, but the basic difference between this and other modern kitchens is in the arrangement of work areas. The film shows a demonstration of cooking, dish-washing, and other kitchen operations to point up the ease and facility with which all features of the kitchen are utilized.

STORY OF THE BLUE CRAB, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 31 minutes.)

Picture of the blue crab. Its distribution. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, from which studies were conducted. Trawling operations offshore. Tagging crabs. "Doubblers" or mating crabs. Crab anatomy. Growth stages, from pinpoint size to adult. Molting. Other kinds of crabs. Packing soft crabs. Steaming, picking, and packing crab meat. Crab map of tomorrow, showing sanctuaries.

STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

In the hill country of the lower Ohio and in the Ozark Mountains the forests have always played an important part in the support of community life. These God-fearing people have come to realize that the strength of the hill country lies in its farms and forests, and they must be protected from forest fires. Study guide available.

SUGARCANE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 22 minutes.)

Traces the rise and decline of the sugarcane industry in Louisiana, and the subsequent introduction and development of disease-resistant varieties and other improvements resulting from the cooperative research of Federal and State agencies, which have gradually rehabilitated the sugar industry. Shows in interesting detail how sugarcane is grown and harvested; and how sugar is manufactured.

SUPPRESSING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Short history of the disease in America, with map showing areas where outbreaks have occurred. How the disease may be transmitted. Eradication measures responsible for preventing spread of the disease in the United States: Rigid quarantine regulations; slaughter of infected or exposed animals and burial or cremation, thorough cleaning of premises; disinfection of trucks and railroad cars; inspection of animals in infected areas; removal of quarantine only when the area is proved to be freed of the infection. Includes scenes taken in California during the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in 1924.

SWIMMING. Part I, The Beginner. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of LEARN TO SWIM, condensed for school use. Primary steps in swimming. How to breathe properly, the kick, how to float.

SWIMMING. Part II, Getting Afloat. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of LEARN TO SWIM, condensed for school use. How to move along in the water using primary strokes. The film demonstrates the dog paddle, beginner's crawl, and finning.

SWIMMING. Part III, Advanced Strokes. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of LEARN TO SWIM, condensed for school use. Demonstrates advanced strokes and kicks. Shows how to do frog kick, scissors kick, and flutter kick; crawl stroke, breast stroke, and overhand stroke.

TERRACING IN THE NORTHEAST. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 11 minutes.)

One of the chief problems of farmers in the Northeast is soil erosion. Terracing combined with other phases of a well-rounded soil conservation program, keeps soil and water losses to a minimum. Covers the various steps in terracing. Points to consider in planning the system; establishing outlets to handle excess water; laying out terrace lines on the contour; actual machine operations.

THEN IT HAPPENED. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

A dramatic documentary of the great Maine forest fire of 1947 which destroyed much of that State's beautiful and valuable forests. There are breath-taking scenes of the raging fires that claimed human lives, destroyed farms and villages, and caused property damage of well over 30,000,000 dollars. The need for forest fire prevention and adequate fire control measures everywhere is grimly portrayed.

THERE'S MORE THAN TIMBER IN TREES. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 32½ minutes.)

An old lumberjack carries you back to the "Hell Roaring Nineties" when he was a young fellow just starting out in the lumbering industry. He takes you through the cutting of the virgin forests in New England, the Lake States, and the South, finally winding up in the Northwest with "his back against the Pacific." Through his narrative you see the effect of forest cutting practices on labor, and the need for a nation-wide program to stop destruction of the resource, to keep forests producing, and to furnish more permanent jobs, better and more permanent communities.

THIS IS WORTH WORKING FOR. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 28 minutes.)

This picture is an orientation film for new VA employees. It describes VA activities but also has considerable general interest. The opening of the picture shows a stenographer entering VA employment; emphasizes that she is not working for one boss, but is really working for all veterans—20 million of them. The following activities are described: (1) Insurance, (2) Readjustment Allowance, (3) Education, Guidance and Training, (4) Loan Guarantee, (5) Medical and Hospital Care, (6) Pensions and Compensation.

THREE COUNTIES AGAINST SYPHILIS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 19 minutes.)

Three counties in southeastern Georgia join with the State and United States Public Health Service in setting up a demonstration project for the control of

syphilis. Systematic efforts are made to find cases of syphilis and bring them to treatment at one of the city or community clinics. Mobile clinics reach individuals in rural areas. Shows how communities, mobilized with weapons of medicine and modern public health, can stamp out this disease. Delicate treatment, suitable for any audience.

TONGASS TIMBERLAND. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 20 minutes.)

The Tongass National Forest—Uncle Sam's largest—lies in southeast Alaska, 1,000 miles north of Seattle. For many years community development and prosperity have hinged mainly on the fishing industry. But there is a tremendous undeveloped natural resource on the Tongass—timber. Properly utilized, the Tongass timber could support several large pulp mills for all time and double southeast Alaska's population of 30,000 citizens. This would mean more than strengthening the local welfare—it would add to the security of our nation.

TOPSOIL. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1948. 11 minutes.)

The first in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film tells the story of one of America's richest treasures—the thin layer of topsoil on which we depend for most of our food, clothes, and other necessities of life. It shows why and how both city and rural people depend on the topsoil of productive farmlands. It explains how topsoil was made by nature through the centuries and how it may be destroyed in a few years by improper farming methods. It distinguishes between productive topsoil and less fertile subsoil. It ends on the theme that topsoil can be conserved while still being used for maximum production. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal for both urban and rural children. Suitable for use in intermediate grades and above. (Study guide) See EROSION, WATER, and SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION for other films in this school series.

TRANSPLANTING HEN'S OVA. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1948. 8 minutes.)

Shows the operation of transplanting the unfertilized eggs from the body of one hen to another, where the eggs are subsequently fertilized, laid and hatched in the normal manner.

TREASURE OF THE FOREST. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 15 minutes.)

A picture on the forest-products industry of Sweden. Shows the cutting and transportation by sleighs, trucks, electric railways, and waterways, of logs to the pulp- and saw-mills; cutting logs into lumber and pulpwood; the manufacture of wood pulp, paper and viscose; the conversion of viscose into rayon fibres.

TREE IN A TEST TUBE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 11 minutes.)

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy show some of the many things the average man uses which are made of wood. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has been developing new and better uses for wood, thereby releasing metals, wool, silk, cotton, and leather for other needs. The film shows some of the tests to which these new products are subjected before they are offered for public use.

TREE OF LIFE, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 19 minutes.)

A dramatic presentation of the importance of forests in our national life; the aims and achievements of the United States Forest Service in forest management; methods advocated to insure perpetuation of forests on both publicly and privately owned land. Discusses the principle of "sustained yield," which embodies periodic cutting of trees selected in a manner to insure a growth equal to or greater than the cut, and emphasizes the need for general adoption of the principle by private owners of forest lands. Study guide available on request.

TREES TO TAME THE WIND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 12 minutes.)

A narrative story of the planting of field windbreaks and shelterbelts in the prairie States, where farmers cooperated with the United States Forest Service in one of the most unusual tree-planting programs ever undertaken in an effort to reclaim land ruined by wind and drought. Trees planted in 1935 are proving their value in the protection of crops and soil. Study guide available on request.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY AND SWINE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 20 minutes.)

Designed to aid in eradicating tuberculosis from poultry and swine. Discusses the occurrence of the disease, especially in the North Central States where it is most prevalent; shows that it is transmissible from poultry to swine; describes symptoms, and the appearance of affected tissue; recommends a procedure for eradicating the disease, thereby saving millions of dollars to farmers, and conserving the food supply.

VESICULAR DISEASES OF ANIMALS. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Hogs affected with vesicular stomatitis, a serious disease similar to foot-and-mouth disease, photographed at the Animal Disease Station, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., to show typical condition of diseased animals. A record film, for use chiefly by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

VETERANS AND THE LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

By indicating how the farming industry has become increasingly as complex as any other industry; by showing that, as a business, it demands scientific knowledge and improved practices, "Veterans and the Land" warns the veteran against too rosy and optimistic a conception of "life on the soil" in the postwar world. It is suggested that the veteran serve an apprenticeship on an established farm in order to be certain that he will like it, and to gain practical experience. The film also depicts the channels of information and assistance which are open to the veteran who wishes to take up or return to the farm.

VETERANS REPORT NO. 1. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

Three newsreel-type subjects plus the "Hang On!" trailer. The three include a double amputee, a blind ex-sergeant, and five university students, and feature the exceptional use these veterans have made of VA benefits. Suitable for general public, veterans' organizations, and civic clubs.

VETERANS REPORT NO. 2. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

One subject—choir of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, high school, entertaining wounded veterans at Mt. Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C. Entertaining picture suitable for general public, veterans organizations, schools, churches, and civic groups.

VETERANS REPORT NO. 3. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

Two news-reel-type subjects plus "Write Right" trailer. The two include VA rehabilitation clinic in New York, and a pipe factory in which veterans are learning all details of pipe-making.

WATER. (1 reel, 16 mm and 35 mm., sound; released 1948. 11 minutes.)

The second in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film tells the story of water; its numerous values and its potential destructive power when uncontrolled. It develops the theme that water is essential to all life and that the most valuable water is that which soaks into the ground where it falls as rain or snow; while the most destructive water is permitted to run off uncontrolled from the ground where it falls. It points out the disadvantages of both too much and too little rain and what we can do to remedy either situation through soil and water conservation methods. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal for both urban and rural children. Suitable for intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See TOPSOIL, EROSION, and SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION for other films in this school series.

WETLANDS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Shows where our 120 million acres of wet land are located. Points out that 78 million of these acres will serve us best if left in their natural state for the production of timber and the preservation of wildlife. Thirty-one million acres are shown to be suited to farming if properly drained. A section of the film illustrates briefly the principal types of water control and methods of land drainage. Through the use of these methods, farmers, working together, can improve drainage on land now being farmed, and bring into production land that is now too wet for any production at all. Recommended audiences: Farmers in Atlantic Seaboard and Gulf States; Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys.

WHAT IS A FARM WORTH? (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1947. 12 minutes.)

Bob and Betty, renters, thinking of buying a farm, go to a farm appraisal meeting with their county agent and Land Bank appraiser. Studies by the State university of farm prices, land prices, and foreclosure are presented with simplified charts. The group then examines a farm. They study its soil map, take soil samples with an augur, and see the profile in a highway bank. They check on the erodibility of the soil, the pasture it supports, and the weeds that grow on it. Water supply, drainage system, and buildings are examined. The kind of community and the nearness of the farm to highway, school, church, village, and hospital are considered. Estimates are made on long-term earning power based on average yields under average management.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; and 35 mm., sound, in black and white; released 1942. 20 minutes.)

This insidious disease entered the United States at the beginning of this century. The picture shows the areas affected; the complete life cycle in association with currant and gooseberry plants; how the disease enters and kills white pines; and the effective control measures now being used to protect our native white pines in the 39 States in which they grow.

WILL AND THE WAY, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 25 minutes.)

The story of the remodeling and modernizing of an 80-year-old farmhouse—a demonstration of what can be accomplished by utilizing materials such as wood, sand, and stone found on the farm. For woodwork the Ford family utilizes oak and wild cherry, grown in the farm woodlot and sawed with a portable sawmill. Stone for the walls is obtained from an abandoned house. Excavation and foundation work is done by the owner. Follows each step in remodeling until a modern home emerges.

WINTER WONDERLAND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Federal and State Governments make available to the public areas suitable for winter sports in national and State forests and parks. Hiking, skating, tobogganing, skiing, mushing, snowshoeing, and other sports are enjoyed by thousands of people each winter. Scenes show some of the facilities provided for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. Excellent photography of winter scenes in the national forests.

WISE LAND USE PAYS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 19 minutes.)

A study of land management in the South. Discusses principles of soil conservation and erosion control by wise cropping, planting on contour, and terracing; the construction of terraces; general drainage problems, including methods of plating gullies; locating farm buildings to the best advantage of the farm as a whole; reforestation of land unsuited to crops or pasture.

WIZARDS OF SVALÖF. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 15 minutes.)

On genetics, mostly of wheat. From the time of Linnaeus (1707–78), Sweden has been in the fore in plant improvement. Shows scientists of the Swedish Seed Union at Svalöf at work, and the four methods of plant improvement which are well illustrated: (1) Improvement by selection, practiced from earliest times; (2) scientific crossing to produce hybrids and to fix desirable characteristics; (3) the changes brought about in some seeds by exposure to X-rays; (4) the newest and most spectacular method, by treatment of seed with chemicals, thereby doubling the chromosomes and producing radical changes in plant varieties.

WOOL—MARKETING AND MANUFACTURE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 38 minutes.)

The handling of wool from herd to market, and the essential steps in the manufacturing process. The story begins in Wyoming where sheep are being sheared. Fleeces are tied with paper twine, packed, and shipped to a warehouse where the wool is graded and marketed. Some of the wool is followed to the mill where

it passes through many processes before it becomes yarn; the yarn is then woven into cloth. The closing scenes present some of the many uses that are made of wool.

WRITE RIGHT. (Trailer, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1946. 90 seconds.)

Shows importance of clear and complete information in correspondence with VA; of visiting nearest VA office instead of writing; of refraining from contacting VA for surplus government property, a home, or a job. Should be shown before veterans' organizations, civil and business clubs; of interest to general public.

NUMERICAL LIST OF SLIDEFILMS

No.

44. Breeds of Swine. Revised January 1940.
53. Hog Houses and Equipment. Revised March 1940.
104. Farm Water Supply. Revised November 1937.
126. Selecting Hens for Egg Production. Revised May 1940.
132. Judging Draft Horses. Revised January 1938.
133. Standard Breeds of Poultry. Revised April 1940.
141. Breeds of Sheep. Revised July 1939.
142. Selecting and Judging Breeding Hogs. Revised April 1939.
151. Anatomy of the Honeybee, The. Released 1939.
162. Care of the Horses Feet. Revised June 1930.
165. Nature of Plant Diseases, The. Revised January 1939.
170. Some Methods of Estimating Milk Quality by Bacterial Tests. Revised February 1939.
171. Diagnosis of Bee Diseases in the Apiary. Revised June 1942.
199. Chestnut Blight. Revised May 1941.
271. Marketing of Eggs in the United States. Revised March 1938.
273. Roadside Marketing. Revised June 1939.
277. George Washington, the Farmer. Released January 1932.
278. Some Principles of Breeding Demonstrated With the Herediscope. Revised May 1942.
292. Basketry, Another Home Industry. Revised December 1941.
299. On the Trail of George Washington. Released August 1932.
314. Cooking Meat According to the Cut. Revised May 1947.
331. Rural Colonial and Early American Homes and Gardens. Released June 1936.
334. Historic Rural Homes. Released December 1936.
335. History and Development of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. Revised June 1942.
346. First Lessons in Beekeeping. Revised October 1941.
354. Bringing an Old Wisconsin Farmhouse Up to Date. Released January 1935.
355. Larger Barley Profits Through Scab and Blight Control. Released May 1935.
360. Grasshoppers and Their Control. Released April 1935.
370. Saving Our White Pines from the Blister Rust. Released June 1935.
379. Marketing Feeds Through Dairy Cows. Released August 1935.
393. Farm Forestry Extension in the United States. Released February 1936.

No.

- 399. Insects, their Growth and Structure. Released April 1936.
- 405. Horse Bots, and How to Fight Them. Released March 1936.
- 406. Diseases of Cabbage and Related Crops. Released April 1936.
- 407. Hessian Fly and its Control, The. Revised June 1947.
- 408. Convenient Storage Spaces; a Joy to the Farm Family. Released November 1936.
- 413. National Poultry Improvement Plan, The. Released April 1938.
- 429. Production of High Quality Cream for Butter Making. Released September 1937.
- 447. Farm Forestry in the South. Released September 1937.
- 456. Wind Erosion: Its Control on the Southern Great Plains. Released December 1937.
- 459. Treat Seed Grain. Released January 1938.
- 466. Federal Meat Inspection. Reissued January 1945.
- 467. Soil Erosion in the United States. Released October 1937.
- 500. Flower Gardens. Released April 1938.
- 502. Soil and Water Conservation By the Beaver. Released October 1938.
- 503. Insect Pests of Garden Vegetables and their Control. Released April 1938.
- 506. Forestry and Human Welfare. Released April 1938.
- 507. Famous Trees in the United States. Released January 1939.
- 512. Conditioning and Cleaning Seed Cotton. Released January 1938.
- 513. Gins and Ginning. Released December 1938.
- 514. Dust Explosion Hazards in Fire Fighting. Released September 1938.
- 515. Eradicating Tuberculosis from Livestock and Poultry. Released March 1939.
- 517. Colonial Home Industries. Released April 1939.
- 521. Pea Aphid, The; Its Importance, Habits, Enemies, and Control. Released March 1939.
- 551. Chinch Bugs and How They are Controlled. Released February 1939.
- 554. Dairy Herd Improvement Association, The; Identification and Permanent Record Program. Released January 1939.
- 555. Homemaking in Colonial Days. Released April 1939.
- 558. Soil Conservation Benefits Wildlife. Released March 1939.
- 559. Establishment and Maintenance of Grassed Waterways. Released June 1939.
- 560. Cooking Poultry, Young Birds. Released April 1939.
- 561. Cooking Poultry, Older Birds. Released April 1939.
- 562. Wildlife Management Through Soil Conservation in the Northeast. Released July 1939.
- 564. Barberries in Grain Areas; Their Spread, Damage, and Eradication. Released May 1939.
- 572. Corn Belt Farmers Fight Erosion. Released September 1939.
- 573. Trichinosis, a Disease Easily Prevented. Released October 1939.
- 584. Cotton Flea Hopper and Its Control, The. Released December 1939.
- 585. Frontiers of Grass; A Story of the Western Range. Released December 1939.
- 586. Frozen Food Lockers and Your Food Supply. Released September 1940.
- 587. Planning Our Family Life. Revised September 1944.
- 591. Slip Covers for Upholstered Chairs. Released October 1940.
- 592. Slip Covers for Straight Chairs. Released October 1940.
- 595. Southern Pines Pay. Released July 1940.
- 596. Pruning Southern Pines. Released October 1940.
- 600. Propagation of Trees and Shrubs by Vegetative Means. Released November 1940.

No.

604. Community Forests, A Local Asset. Released January 1941.
611. Soil Erosion and Its Control in Orchards. Released April 1941.
616. Transferring Bees to Movable-Frame Hives. Released May 1942.
620. Tree Planting and Land Use. Released November 1941.
622. Farm and the Farm Woods, The. Released January 1942.
623. Feeding and Care of the Dairy Calf. Released March 1942.
628. Care and Repair of Farm Machinery. Released March 1942.
630. Labor Efficiency on the Farm. Released March 1943.
631. Exhibit Ideas. Released April 1942.
632. Brucellosis of Cattle (Bang's Disease). Released June 1942.
633. Gardening Cartoons, A Dozen "Don'ts" for Gardeners. Released April 1942.
637. Cattle Grubs, or Heel Flies. Released 1942.
638. Finding Minutes. Released April 1943.
640. First Things First. Released January 1943.
641. New Gardener, The. Released April 1943.
642. Prevent Farm Fires. Released October 1944.
643. Step by Step in Everyday Tasks. Released November 1944.
648. Use of Logs in Farm Buildings, The. Released June 1944.
649. Simple Way to Iron a Shirt, A. Released June 1944.
652. Learning About Farm Jobs from Pictures. Released June 1944.
653. Thomas Jefferson, The Farmer. Released June 1944.
654. County Agent, The. Released October 1944.
656. Home Grown Plants for Transplanting. Released January 1945.
657. Backyard Vegetable Garden, A. Released March 1945.
658. Canning Chicken. Released March 1945.
659. Canning Meat. Released June 1945.
660. Canning Fruits and Vegetables. Released June 1945.
661. Canning Vegetables the Steam-Pressure Way. Released June 1945.
663. Home-Grown Food: Production, Preservation. Released October 1945.
664. Is Farming For Me? Released July 1945.
665. Do You Know? Released 1945.
666. Facts About Cotton and Southern Farming. Released March 1946.
667. Circular Letters. Released March 1946.
668. Wild Fruits for Soil Conservation. Released June 1946.
669. American Farm Home Life. Released June 1946.
670. Wildlife and Soil Conservation. Released January 1947.
672. Raindrops and Erosion. Released February 1947.
673. America (My Country 'Tis of Thee). Released January 1947.
674. Save Work in Doing Dairy Chores. Released March 1947.
675. Birds—Their Value to Agriculture. Released June 1947.
676. Farm to Fit Your Land. Released June 1947.
677. Farm Photography. Released June 1947.
679. National 4-H Club Camp. Released August 1947.
680. Irrigation—Lifeblood of the West. Released December 1947.
681. Housefly and Its Control, The. Released October 1947.
683. Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the United States. Released January 1948.
684. Crops of the Americas. Released March 1948.

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